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Labor Warned of Crisis; Newsprint Use Cut Again; Nazis Hold Danish Bishop

The World's Day—September 28, 1943

Boston: Labor Warned of Thorny Postwar Path

No rosy prospect faces organized labor after the war, rather one of its most crucial periods, Daniel W. Tracey, Assistant Secretary of Labor, warned the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in convention here. [Page 2.]

The three-starred Army-Navy "E" pennant flown by the Boston Navy Yard was cited by the First Naval District today as sufficient reply to a Boston City Councilor's charges of manpower waste at both the Charlestown yard and the South Boston annex. [Page 2.]

Apartment-house operators must furnish heat when the weather warrants it or face a fine of $100 or six months in jail, according to James F. McBride, head of the State Department of the Necessaries of Life. Some 50 complaints from tenants already have come in. [Page 2.]

Brig. Gen. Herbert R. Dean, Rhode Island Director of Selective Service, today asked strike-bound truck operators to give him identification on "any employees who are not working" for forwarding to local draft boards for "appropriate action."

Washington: New Cut Ordered in Newsprint Use

A new cut in consumption of newsprint during the fourth quarter of the year has been ordered by the War Production Board. [Page 9.]

The American Civil Liberties Union demanded the replacement of Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia, as Chairman of the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission or, alternatively, the cutting off of further funds for the Committee. [Page 9.]

A wage increase of at least 4 cents an hour for 300,000 operating employees of the nation's rail carriers was recommended by a railroad emergency board, the White House disclosed. [Page 3.]

"Capt." Eddie Rickenbacker gave the House Foreign Affairs Committee a two-hour account of his recent tour of Russia, the Middle East, and the Far East. Neither he nor Committee members would comment after the meeting, held behind closed doors.

By a vote of 17 to 5, the House Naval Affairs Committee decided against recommending termination of the renegotiation law, under which the Government recovers "excessive" profits on war business, on contracts made after Jan. 1, 1944. The House Ways and Means Committee also has voted against repeal.

The House Agriculture Committee approved a bill to put a 100 per cent parity floor under basic farm commodities. The present Government loan price support is 85 to 90 per cent.

In Europe: Nazis Arrest Danish Lutheran Bishop

Nazis in Denmark have arrested Bishop Hans Fugslang-Damgaard, Primate of the Danish Lutheran Church, according to reports reaching Religious News Service through Geneva, Switzerland. [Page 8.]

Prime Minister Churchill spoke to the women of Britain at a special meeting in London—the first ever held for women exclusively. It was attended by members of the military service, voluntary service, and women from industry. [Page 8.]

Unauthorized British strikes have increased recently, the British Radio reports, with 4,500 miners on strike in Scotland, 9,000 out in an English arms factory, and Northumberland miners just back at work after 10 days' absence.

Gen. Paul le Gentilhomme was named National Defense Commissioner by the French National Committee. [Page 11.]

National: Aurelio Name to Stay on N. Y. Ballot

Thomas A. Aurelio won his fight to remain Democratic and Republican candidate for New York Supreme Court Justice by a unanimous vote of the State's highest tribunal. The Court of Appeals upheld appeal of the New York City magistrate against repudiation of his nomination by the New York County Committees of both major parties. There was no written opinion.

At Tampa, Fla., three more freight-carrying Maritime Commission ships were sponsored at the McCloskey & Co. shipyards, bringing to six the number of self-propelled concrete vessels launched there during this war.

Users of hard coal will receive 90 per cent of what they required last year to heat their homes, according to Frank W. Earnest Jr., Executive Director of the Anthracite Institute at New York. Confusing and misleading statements have been circulated, he said, to the effect that persons who converted from fuel oil to coal would be unable to buy coal. New users of coal, he added, will receive supplies equal to those of old users.

The farm bloc prepared its lines for battle against mooted Administration efforts to broaden the food subsidy program. Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said farm leaders would seek legislation banning direct subsidies and authorizing instead a system of support prices. This means the Government would step in as buyer when prices fell below a certain level. The aim would be to guarantee the farmer his cost of production without the "alms" of a subsidy estimated as running between $2,000,000,000 and $3,000,000,000 a year.

Americas: Brazilian Expeditionary Force Set

Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Brazilian War Minister, said at his first press conference in Rio de Janeiro since returning from the U. S., that "all details already are established between Brazil and the United States for participation of a Brazilian expeditionary force in active war."

Gen. Arturo Rawson, former President of Argentina's new military Government, is leaving for Rio de Janeiro on Oct. 3 or 4 to assume his post of Ambassador to Brazil, it is learned.

Canada: Wheat Trading Suspended in Winnipeg

Wheat trading was suspended on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, with the Canadian Wheat Board taking over at the closing price of Sept. 27, future contracts to be closed out at those prices.

The War:

Latest developments from the world's battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Nazi Spies Get 30 Years Each

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Two former Staten Island air-raid wardens who pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy to violate the Wartime Espionage Act were sentenced today to 30 years' imprisonment each by Judge Mortimer W. Byers in Brooklyn Federal Court.

Judge Byers told the two men, Ernest F. Lehmitz and Erwin H. de Spretter, he thought they had "not told the truth to the Government" and had "failed to co-operate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation" and that consequently he was imposing the longest prison terms prescribed by law for such offenses.

Lehmitz and de Spretter at first pleaded innocent to the espionage conspiracy charges, but after the Government completed its case against them they suddenly entered pleas of guilty.

Federal agents testified at the trial that Lehmitz sent military information to Germany by means of invisible ink notes to persons in Spain and Portugal, and that de Spretter sold to Lehmitz some of the information transmitted.

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Weather Reports

Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 7:31 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 6:09 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.; ends Thursday at 6:10 a. m.

Butter Points Soar Skyward In New Listing

Sharp increases are also announced on six types of canned goods; meats show little change.

Drastic increases in the point value of butter—which will soar to 16 points a pound on Sunday—and similar sharp point-value increases for six types of canned fruits, announced today by the Office of Price Administration, caused New England consumers to grip their precious ration books all the tighter.

Point values of most meats will remain unchanged, OPA stated, except for some slight upward adjustments. Processed food changes for October showed some small reductions among canned vegetables. But, the increase in butter—probably hitting most consumers the hardest—was the third and largest in as many months. Originally set at eight points a pound, butter has jumped twice by two points—now by four.

Meantime, the amount of butter made available to civilians has continued to dwindle, reflecting, according to the OPA, an estimated drop in production of 10 per cent under a year ago.

Farm (or country) butter will be raised also from six to 10 points a pound, the OPA announced.

Chief "red and brown stamp" changes for October are announced as follows:

1. Standard cuts of beef, veal, and lamb remain unchanged. Several lamb and veal variety meats are reduced one point.

2. Eight standard pork cuts, including center chops and loin roasts, are increased one to two points a pound.

3. Eighteen meat cuts, mainly variety types such as brains and kidneys, are now point free.

4. A number of cheeses, including cream cheese, cream cottage cheese, Swiss, Bleu, and Camembert, are increased a point a pound.

Chief "blue stamp" changes for October are as follows:

1. Red sour cherries, No. 2 can, jump from 14 to 25 points a can; all other cherries, except marachino, from 14 to 23; grapefruit from 10 to 18; No. 2½ size canned apricots, from 27 to 36; figs from 13 to 21; and prunes or plums from 7 to 15. Grape juice rises 3 points a quart.

2. Canned asparagus, No. 2 cans, are up 4 points. Green and wax beans are down 2 points; vacuum-packed whole kernel corn is down 4; and other corn (except

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

British Eighth Army Captures Foggia; Spain Loses Faith in German Victory; Double Attack Launched on Inflation

Little Steel pay formula upheld in rail case—$12,000,000,000 tax bill planned.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—The Administration attacked the problem of inflation from both sides today. It acted again to keep wages in control. It started preparations for a new $12,000,000,000 tax bill.

The White House announced this morning that a special railroad emergency board has denied the $3 daily wage increase demanded by more than 300,000 operating railroad employees and recommended instead an increase of but 32 cents a day in the basic wage.

The special significance of the emergency board's decision was that it stuck implacably to the "Little Steel" formula under which ruling the Government would keep wages from rising not more than 15 per cent except in cases of extreme inequity.

Vinson Followed

The board emphasized that it made its own recommendations low because of the action of Fred A. Vinson [Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization] in turning down a wage increase recommended by another board for non-operating railroad employees.

The board stated that the employees had made out a strong case for a wage increase "to correct inequities and to aid in the effective prosecution of the war," but under the limitations of the stabilization program its recommendation was restricted to an increase permissible under the "Little Steel" formula.

One member of the board dissented on the ground that the authority of the board was not so limited, and he recommended an increase of 7½ per cent or 6¾ cents an hour.

President Roosevelt himself put new drive today behind the Administration's tax program. He called the Government's top revenue authorities to the White House for a long morning discussion on the kind of measure which will be offered to Congress to step up the war income another $12,000,000,000.

This conference followed a meet-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Trend from Axis seen in respect of Madrid for Russia, but role in rumors persists.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Further evidence that Generalissimo Francisco Franco and his men are at last convinced the Axis cause is lost and are seriously concerned about their own futures is found in recent Spanish press statements and domestic radiocasts made available by the Office of War Information.

At the same time, however, Spain continues to serve the Axis as a propaganda dissemination point and as a sounding board for Berlin peace offers. For example, an Associated Press dispatch discloses that last week end Spain was the target of one of the strangest international rumor campaigns ever carried out.

The rumor was the hoary one of a separate peace agreement between Russia and Germany. The Germans obviously started its circulation in order to draw some sort of a response from Moscow which might be made the basis of future negotiations.

Indicative of Spain's loss of faith in a German victory or even a stalemate, the Madrid newspaper Semana recently said:

"Germany was alone when the struggle commenced and also will be alone at the end, or almost alone. She began to fight with each one of her enemies separately, but she will find herself at the end fighting against all of them together." This was published despite presumably rigid press censorship.

"Political Realism"

The Falange radio at Valladolid has decided that "Ideology . . . has taken a back seat and made way for a special political realism." No longer are things black and white: "A totalitarian state has collapsed and a liberal state has taken its place with an offensive policy against Fascism. . . . The present struggle is not one war, but several wars mixed up together, with contrasting aims."

Even Russia is treated with a new respect: "The Soviet Union has turned the balance from one side to the other during the course of this war. This cannot be understood from an ideological view-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Associated Press; By a Staff Artist

Allies Rule Italian Skies

Upper: Allied airmen watch a big C-47 transport come in for a landing on the first airdrome to be captured by the Allies in Italy. Lower: Strategic position of the Foggia airfields, which have been captured by the Allied Eighth Army, is indicated by radiating lines.

RAF rains destruction on 3 German cities—Defense of Dnieper still uncertain.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Capture of the great nest of airfields at Foggia near the East Coast of Italy by General Montgomery's Eighth Army puts a new complexion on the Italian campaign. The bold break-through by which a British mobile armored column cut through Field Marshal Kesselring's defenses to take these 13 airfields has brought the Allies within easy bombing reach of a wide radius of Hitler's strategic points.

From Foggia, heavy bombers can take in their stride all points in Italy and up north to Vienna and Munich, or eastward to the Dalmatian coast, Albania, and the Rumanian oil fields of Ploesti. They can render Field Marshal Kesselring's defenses before General Clark 70 miles to the west almost untenable.

Much depends on the condition of the runways, following the repeated bombings by the Allies for several months past. But long experience in quick "face-lifting" operations for airfields in North Africa no doubt will enable the engineers to have Foggia's 13 airfields in working order within a few days.

Meanwhile, General Clark has gained from two to five miles, which brings him to the edge of the plain leading to Naples. His progress appears slow, but stubborn German resistance is costing the enemy heavily.

Punishment of another kind came from the West, where yesterday's heavy Flying Fortress raids on Emden and other German points were followed today by large-scale RAF raids on Hannover, Brunswick, and, again, on Emden. The size of the raid on Hannover, a great rubber center, may be gauged by the fact that 38 heavy bombers were lost. Some 2,000 tons of blockbuster bombs rained down on this city in a half-hour onslaught which appeared to threaten it with the fate of Hamburg.

In Russia, the question whether the Germans are to attempt to hold the line of the Dnieper still awaited an answer. The Germans themselves seem anxious to supply information leading to the assumption that the retreat will continue. They state today that Russians have crossed the Dnieper 50 miles above Kiev. But no report of a substantial crossing by Russians has come in.

Red Army men, who have been closing in upon the heavy industries base of Dniepropetrovsk, reached the east bank of the river opposite that center and occupied a suburb.

Pending developments in Russia, the Germans gave every indication of preparing a stout resistance in the Balkans by occupying the Italian-held island of Corfu off the northwest coast of Greece and, as they report, retaking the Yugoslav port of Spalato, which guerrillas had captured a few days before.

In New Guinea, the beginnings of a new move to oust the remaining Japanese appear in a report that General MacArthur's men are thrusting toward Madang, a base 170 miles up the coast from the latest landing at Finschhafen.

Italy:

Foggia Captured By British Army

A strong British mobile armored column has raced 15 miles through General Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's defenses and captured the great air-base city

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

U. S.-Britain to 'Talk Plain' at Moscow; Russians Push Nazis Nearer Marshes

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Personnel readjustments in the diplomatic establishment of Washington and London during the past week underline heavily the importance which both Capitals attach to the impending Moscow conference where the long effort to find a solid basis for an Anglo-American-Russian relationship will reach its crisis.

With Berlin bending its whole propaganda and spy organization to the task of wrecking that conference, President Roosevelt has put two men most acceptable to the Russians because of past performance into key American diplomatic posts, while Winston Churchill has reincluded one of the most ardent advocates in Britain of Russian collaboration in his Cabinet.

Edward R. Stettinius probably was not made Undersecretary of State solely because of his labor in the "aid-to-Russia" vineyard at Lend-Lease, nor is Averell Harriman apparently being sent to Moscow as Ambassador solely because the Russians consider him

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Satellites Uneasy Over Nazi Retreat

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, Sept. 28

The German public and the nation's Balkan satellites kept an uneasy eye on the Dnieper River today amid general speculation as to when the Nazi retreat in Russia is going to end.

Bulgaria, virtually under Nazi domination since the death of King Boris, with Nazi agricultural specialists in Sofia exacting a heavier contribution of food, was in a state of unrest.

Hungary was said to have obtained Herr Hitler's approval to withdraw its troops from the Kiev front.

The Rumanian Government was reported to have forbidden discussion of the German retreat, but said there was considerable worry on the part of the people over the approach of Russia to the Rumanian border.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 28—The continued vast surge of Russian armed forces poses the questions, where will the Germans make their final stand on the Eastern Front and to what extent can they reinforce the threatened Western European Fronts at expense of the East?

The Germans' abandonment of Smolensk, bastion town which once served as their advanced base and as Hitler's own headquarters, not only has great moral significance but also gives new life to the right wing of the Russian offensive.

Together with German evacuation of bridgeheads in the Kuban and the withdrawal across the Kerch Strait into the Crimea it suggests that the Germans have been forced to alter any ideas they may have had for a winter stand along the Dnieper line and now plan to make it along the line of Riga, Pripet Marshes and Odessa.

Effect on Baltic Area

A glance at a map shows the capture of Smolensk can seriously upset the German military strategy in Leningrad and the Baltic States sector, necessitating a withdrawal toward Riga.

German tactics, according to some military specialists here, may be similar to those adopted during World War I, in 1916, when a big retreat maneuver was carried out which upset the Allies' strategic plans for many months. The Germans now apparently believe that the greater their retreat and the deeper the devastated no man's land between them and the Russians the less the risk of successful Russian attacks in the coming winter months.

Such, it was earlier assumed, was the German High Command's policy. The extent to which the speedy Soviet offensive has interfered with this is at present unknown. But German actions seem to match their propaganda statements about "elastic defense," although it is impossible to tell how much propaganda is a rationalization after the event.

It is interesting to note in this connection how often recently the

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Light Registration Forecast For Boston's City Election

Ward registration which begins tomorrow for the municipal election, Nov. 2, is not expected to add the names of many voters to the rolls for an off-year contest that has provoked little interest although it may produce the Acting Mayor of Boston.

Examination of the records at the Board of Election Commissioners in City Hall today disclosed that less than 5,000 persons had bothered to qualify since the first of the year when there were 325,634 registered voters in Boston, a figure well under the total of 345,457 listed for the comparable off-year election in 1939.

Then as now the 22 members of the City Council were up for election, but added interest was expected this year since there was the possibility that the President of the Council would double as the city's Chief Executive if Mayor Tobin takes a leave of absence to accept a commission in the Army's Allied Military Government organization.

Election Commissioner William A. Motley, Jr., told a reporter, however, that he expected the registration, which will continue through Oct. 13, to be "light and low" this fall because of the absence of so many young men and women in the armed forces and the "general upset conditions attending the war."

There will be two registration places in each of the city's 22 wards where applicants whose names appear on the printed Police List of last January may register, Mr. Motley said. Others who desire to vote must qualify at the Commissioners' office at 111 City Hall Annex on Court Square.

This office, as well as the registration places in each ward, will be opened until 10 p. m. Sept. 29,

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Control of Foggia by Allies Opens Vast Air Network

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Field

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 28—The Allies' control of Foggia's Gino Lisa airfield and its 12 satellites is of the utmost significance.

From this eastern network of airfields—situated on the coastal plain—fighters will be able to operate over the Salerno battlefront without great consumption of fuel over journeys out and home. Bombers will be within close range of Albania, Yugoslavia and Greece. Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and Austria also will be within easy striking distance for long-range aircraft.

The main airdrome and the three major satellites at Foggia accommodate bombers, the smaller satellites being devoted to FW 190's and 109's.

Getting airfields into full operational use after the enemy has sabotaged them thoroughly prior to retirement is now a highly specialized high-speed art.

The Germans used Gina Lisa as a servicing airfield for modifying bombers, providing them with all necessary tropical equipment for use in the North African theater of war. It is only two miles outside Foggia itself at the confluence of a half dozen roads.

The most distant satellite is 23 miles outside the town. The satellites vary in size from landing strips 100 yards wide to a field measuring 1,700 by 450 yards.

These landing grounds, set among farms, have been constructed by leveling agricultural land. The bigger ones can accommodate three squadrons at a time.

'Jack a Dull Boy'? Not in U. S. Army

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—A million dollars are spent monthly by the Army, just for fun—the soldiers' fun.

And it's money well spent, the War Department says, pointing out that the $13,000,000 worth of athletic and recreational equipment bought since July, 1942, "is paying big dividends in morale and well being."

The favorite outdoor sports of soldiers get first attention, with the accent on football and baseball, but the list of equipment includes such things as javelins, badminton sets, medicine balls, striking bags, fencing equipment, diving boards, boxing gloves, even fishing rods and supplies.

Within the United States, the materials are allocated on a basis of $1 a man. Overseas units get kits valued at $180, one kit to each 100 or 200 men.

Labor Warned to Prepare For Backwash After War

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Warning to organized labor that it had better prepare itself against losses and reaction after the war was given by Daniel W. Tracey, Asistant Secretary of Labor, to the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor at its annual convention here today.

"It is my opinion that labor is going to face one of the most crucial times in its history during the postwar days," Secretary Tracey, himself a veteran labor leader, told the spokesmen of the metal trades unions.

"I have wondered about the future when I have heard the praise and criticism in Congress, and I have come to feel that labor must be prepared for what may come after the war.

"You have made wonderful gains during the past 10 years. But you will not have the help and support of 50 per cent of your present membership. A great many of your members will not stand with you. They are the members who are with you only for the benefits they quickly got.

Labor Applauded

Mr. Tracey turned to applaud the part that labor has had in the conversion of industry to war purposes. The conversion surprised everybody in Washington, he said. It has exceeded the demands of government. Then he reverted to the new situation facing labor in the postwar era.

"Immediately after the last war the open-shop program was launched by employers," he recalled. "A lot of these employers are still here. I mean you had better be prepared after the war. It is not going to be so rosy for labor."

Former President of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, one of the biggest unions in the American federation of Labor, Secretary Tracey spoke as one labor man to another, voicing his warning extemporaneously when he had finished reading his prepared address. He was introduced by John P. Frey, President of the Metal Trades Department as "the one labor man in a cabinet position to whom we can go."

Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy recommended to the labor convention the formation of some agency to promote permanent co-operation between management and labor.

Are Liability

"Management must not use the postwar period for its own war on labor unions, without laying the straight road to strict government control or worse," he declared. "The day of liquidating the vast majority of the people of this country for the benefit of the minority in the driver's seat is gone, and the old-timers and diehards who would turn the clock back in this direction are a liability to the capitalistic system, to business generally and to their country.

"On the other hand, union labor cannot make demands which will tend to destroy private enterprise and the American way of business, successful beyond comparison in creating and maintaining the highest standard of living yet known in the world, without destroying itself in the doing.

"Unless there is an honest, friendly and mutual acceptance between labor and management and capital, much of this beautiful and productive plant which we have expanded under the stress of war will rot and rust away.

"If we ask management to accept strong and democratic unions, and ask these unions for responsible recognition of the identity of aims between management and labor—the aims of maintaining and improving our standard of living and our world trade—I do not think it an unreasonable request.

"The ultimate aims of capitalism, management and labor when clearly visualized are intertwined and in most respects identical. The survival of each is based on the success and prosperity of the other.

"Now is the time to organize this co-operation to meet our postwar problems and this is the paramount domestic problem we face, and I strongly recommend to both management and union labor leadership the setting up of some agency at once to work steadily throughout the balance of the war for the accomplishment of that co-operation which will go far in the settlement of the future problems of this nation both at home and in the field of international trade."

Basic Lines

Three basic lines for developing a unified government labor policy in the United States were brought to the Metal Trades Department by Paul R. Porter, Chairman of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, an organization which has had its great part in making shipbuilding today the biggest industry in the country.

Mr. Porter outlined his three recommendations thus:

"The first is a more concrete acceptance of collective bargaining as the basis for all relations between industrial management and labor.

"But collective bargaining is a matter between labor and management. They have the responsibility for fulfilling a contract. It is they who must live each working day with whatever agreement they make. And this truth leads us to a second principle. Having encouraged and protected collective bargaining as the basis for industrial relations, the government should refrain from trying to supervise its details.

"A third principle in defining a goverment policy in labor relations is that while the determination of overall economic policies must be primarily the responsibility of government, both management and labor should participate equally in formulating these policies and should have a continuing responsibility in applying and reviewing these policies.

Tripartite Board

Desirability of maintaining after the war a tripartite board similar to the War Labor Board for the purpose of peaceful adjudication, short of compulsory arbitration, of labor disputes was advanced by Mr. Porter. Such a board could have the further purpose of advising Congress and executive branches of the government on the general character of industrial relations policies, he said.

"Some responsibilities facing the nation today are by their very nature such that they can be carried out best by management and labor," the Shipbuilding Committee chairman added. "The conservation of manpower in war plants is a case in point. While certain general standards can be indicated by the experience of competing plants manufacturing comparable products, only management and labor are in a position to put their finger on practices that require more labor than necessary.

"An outstanding example has been provided in the Pacific Coast shipbuilding industry by the agreement to provide interchangeability in the boilermakers' trade. Experienced shipbuilders have estimated that this curb on undue specialization will save, in the coming year, 50,000,000 or more manhours on the West Coast."

National Labor Conference On Food Arranged

Effort for a sufficient food supply with fair prices and equitable distribution will be backed up by a national labor conference on food and nutrition in Boston Oct. 9, it is announced.

The meeting will furnish one of the major conferences held in connection with the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. Set for a Saturday, it will come on a day when the A. F. of L. is not in session.

"Our recommendations will aim to benefit not only American working men but the nation as a whole," I. M. Ornburn, who arranged the food gathering, said. "Its appeal lies in the fact that it merges labor's interests in cost of living, rationing, equitable distribution of food and proper nutrition into one activity."

Mr. Ornburn is one of the key leaders of the A. F. of L., Secretary of the Union Label Trades Department of the Federation and Chairman of Labor's Nutritional Committee. He will serve as chairman of the conference.

A number of food officials will participate in the program. The War Food Administration will be represented by Roy F. Hendrickson, Deputy Administrator of the Food Distribution Division, who will talk on production and distribution of food in wartime. Paul H. Appleby, Undersecretary of the Department of Agriculture, will discuss the tasks of the United Nations' Conference on Food and Agriculture of which he is the American delegate.

Chester Bowles, General Manager of the Office of Price Administration, will speak on price control. Dr. Mark Graubard, Director of Labor Education, Food Distribution Administration, will tell about labor's stake in nutrition education.

James Patton, President of the National Farmers' Union, and Charles W. Holman, Secretary of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, will represent the farmers. Mrs. Herman H. Lowe, President of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor, will bring the message of the homemaker on the food front.

Labor speakers will include William Green, President of the A. F. of L.; George Meany, its Secretary - Treasurer; Matthew Woll, a Vice-President and President of the Union Label Trades Department, and several labor leaders from Europe.

"This conference marks the beginning of a more extensive campaign to muster all organized labor to help win the battle on the food and health front," commented Dr. Graubard of the Food Distribution Administration.

The Backyard Improvement Contest Ends

By a Staff Photographer

Enthusiastic Participants

Upper (left to right): Mrs. Etta Tibbs, Mrs. Helena Johnson, and Miss Florence Lewis, who hope to be among the winners to be announced on Friday night. They belong to the "broom brigade," which sweeps up the alley behind their neat backyards. Lower: Typical of the rubble-strewn areas in Ward 9 which have been converted by these and other contestants into flourishing Victory Gardens or attractive outdoor living rooms.

Backyard Improvement Prizes Will Be Awarded Next Friday

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Awards in the 15th annual Backyard Improvement Contest conducted jointly in Ward 9 by the Boston Tuberculosis Association and Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be made on Friday evening, Oct. 1, at the Everett School, Northampton St., at 8 o'clock. Flowers, fruits, and vegetables from their gardens will be exhibited by the 264 contentants.

While this year's 264 improved yards are a great source of satisfaction to those who saw this contest start with but five entrants in 1929, it is still a mere beginning, according to Miss Bernice W. Billings. Much educational work has yet to be done before the rubble-strewn yards and alleys in this predominantly Negro district are attractive.

Victory gardens captured the major interest this season with the Massachusetts Horticultural Society supplying needed information about fertilizing and planting. Typical of the successful gardeners is Mrs. Gabrielle Budd, who has been "canning tomatoes and eating stringed beans right along." She also has carrots and potatoes put by for the winter—and all out of what was once little more than a rubble-strewn ash heap.

Broom brigades clean up the alleys in some sections, according to Mrs. Dorothy Hayward, Education Secretary of the Association. Block chairmen help Mrs. Hayward in securing entrants and encouraging them by the example of their own neat backyards.

The 366th Infantry Band from Fort Devens will add to the gaiety of Friday evening's celebration. Edward I. Farrington, Executive Secretary of the Society, will award the Galen Stone prizes, which were established by Mrs. Robert Stone in memory of her father-in-law, and Miss Billings will give out the prizes from the Tuberculosis Association. Michael Cunniff, representing the City Department of Public Works, will award special children's prizes.

Heroism Gets Citations For 3 N. E. Men

A lieutenant-commander who braved fire and smoke to eliminate electrical danger from a ship's engine room and thereby saved lives of his crew leads today's list of citations received by New Englanders on the fighting fronts.

Lieut.-Commander Robert W. Curtis of Arlington received the Silver Star Medal for his conduct in the capture of French Morocco last November.

A shell had ploughed into the "after" engine room of his ship, which he "courageously entered," read the citation.

"With the shattered main switchboard a shower of sparks, Commander Curtis, although nearly overcome by the suffocating smoke and heat, secured the generator, thereby removing electrical power from the switchboard and consequently eliminating a dangerously imminent threat to his men and ship."

Commander John Hulme of Roslindale received the Distinguished Flying Cross "for heroism and extraordinary achievement as commanding officer of a torpedo bomber squadron" in the Solomon Islands early this year. Attacks on 20 Japanese destroyers, Munda Point, and ground installations in the Kahili-Ballale area were cited, carried on "in spite of withering blasts of antiaircraft fire and intense enemy fighter opposition."

Lieut.-Commander Mario A. Guerrieri of Stockbridge received the Air Medal as a division leader of an aircraft group during two flights in the Solomons area, which "succeeded in carrying out important mission, flying precariously low in the face of blinding searchlights and concentrated antiaircraft fire."

Navy Points to 'E' Awards In Replying to Criticisms

First Naval District headquarters pointed today to the three-starred Army-Navy "E" pennant flown by the Boston Navy Yard as sufficient answer to the charge of a Boston City Councilor that 25 per cent of the manpower on the day shift at Charlestown was wasted.

The official comment was forthcoming after Councilor Michael L. Kinsella of South Boston, who has a part-time job as a clerk for a private contractor at the Navy Yard, had made the charge during a protracted and heated discussion on the Council floor of the possibility of Boston being declared a manpower shortage area.

Earlier Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commandant of the Yard, had declined comment on the flat statement of Mr. Kinsella that able-bodied men were used to trim the Admiral's lawn and good looking girl employees were stalling on production. The Navy's one sentence statement follows:

Record Speaks for Itself

"The record of the Boston Navy Yard which flies the Army-Navy 'E' pennant with three stars representing four consecutive awards and emblematic of continued excellence in production of ships and equipment is a sufficient answer to such charges as were reported in the public press today."

Mr. Kinsella, citing mismanagement at the Charlestown yard and its South Boston annex, said that "in his honest opinion" not less than one-fourth of the 30,000 employed in the yard from 7 a. m. to 3:40 p. m. were "unproductive because they cannot possibly work in such numbers. The space is not there."

"Go to the Navy Yard and you'll find the men stumbling all over each other," he said. "Go by the Admiral's house, and you'll find able-bodied civilians doing nothing but keeping the Admiral's hedge in good condition.

"Walk through the Yard, as I have done, and you'll see hundreds of male employees doing nothing but standing around and chewing the fat with good-looking girls who are also stalling. You'll find two men carrying a piece of steel six to eight feet long because of some silly Yard rule requiring two men to carry a piece of steel over a certain length."

Would Fire Some "Brass Hats"

"They say Boston is a critical labor shortage area," he continued. "If this is true, the Government has made it so. They should survey the labor situation at the Navy Yard and when they start kicking out the fakers and the phonies, they should throw out some of the 'brass hats' with them."

The charges came during the course of a two-hour debate on an order filed by Councilor Mathew F. Hanley of Roxbury requesting Mayor Tobin to confer with the Council and the press about the labor shortage, and the deferment of municipal employees, and make "a forthright statement of when he plans to join AMG."

The order was passed by a voice vote, but only after the reference to Mayor Tobin's plans about the AMG had been deleted on the motion of Councilor Charles I. Taylor of Roxbury. Acceptance by the Mayor of an Army commission would automatically install the President of the City Council as acting Chief Executive.

Butter Points Soar Skyward In New Listings by the OPA

Continued from Page 1

on the cob) is down 3 points a can.

3. Reduced to zero rating, but not completely removed from the ration list, are dried peas and lentils, which may be given values later.

Revised Point Values

Following are the meats, fats, and dairy products on which OPA revised point values become effective on Oct. 3:

	Points Per Lb.	Change
Fats:		
Butter (creamery)	16	up 4
Butter (farm or country)	10	up 4
Meats:		
Pork, Center Chops	11	up 2
Pork, Loin, boneless, fresh and cured only	11	up 2
Pork, Tenderloin	11	up 1
Pork Roasts, loin, whole, half, or end cuts	8	up 1
Pork, Roasts, loin, center cuts	11	up 2
Pork Shoulder, butt half, bone in	8	up 1
Pork Shoulder, butt half, boneless	9	up 1
Pork, Spareribs	4	up 2
Bacon, Canadian Style, piece or sliced	12	up 1
Ready-to-eat, Spareribs, cooked	6	up 2
Variety Meats:		
Veal, hearts	3	down 1
Veal, tongues	3	down 1
Lamb, liver	3	down 1
Lamb, sweetbreads	2	down 1
Cheeses:		
Group 2, Cream Cheese	3	up 1
Group 2, Neufchatel Cheese	3	up 1
Group 2, Creamed Cottage Cheese	3	up 1
Group 2, Cream Spread	3	up 1
Group 3, All other rationed cheeses (Swiss, Italian, Munster, Limburger, Bleu, etc.)	6	up 1

Following are the processed foods items on which OPA revised point values, effective Oct. 3:

Canned or Bottled Fruits:	Size of Can	Points	Change
Apricots	2½	36	up 9
Red Sour Cherries	2	25	up 11
All Other Cherries Except Maraschino	2	23	up 9
Figs	2½	21	up 8
Grapefruit	2	18	up 8
Plums or Prunes	2½	15	up 8
Juices:			
Grapejuice	qt.	6	up 3
Vegetables:			
Asparagus	2	18	up 4
Green or Wax Beans	2	8	down 2
Corn (except vacuum packed, whole kernel and corn on cob)	2	13	down 3
Vacuum Packed, Whole Kernel Corn	12 oz.	10	down 4
Mushrooms	4 oz.	5	up 2
Dried Peas or Lentils	1 lb.	0	down 1

Light Registration Forecast For Boston's City Election

Continued from Page 1

30, and Oct. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 13, with the central office opening its doors at 9 a. m. as usual, while the temporary registration places will be ready for business at 6 p. m. on those days.

To qualify as a voter in Boston, one must have lived in the city for at least six months and in the State for a year, in addition to passing a literacy test and paying a municipal poll tax.

A temporary staff of 44 outside registrars, one Republican and one Democrat, has been put on for the 12 nights at $5 a night, Mr. Motley said. With but two exceptions the registration places are in schools or municipally owned buildings.

Free Speech Over the Radio Is Upheld by FCC Chairman

A plea for free speech on the radio—not as a right, but as a duty—was made today by James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, at the regular weekly luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler.

"Restriction, constriction, and exclusion must give way to a broader and more democratic approach as to the persons the listening public may hear," Mr. Fly said. "Likewise, complete freedom to listen demands that divergent views must be aired. In the market place of ideas diversity of opinion enables us intelligently to sift the sound from the unsound."

Though Mr. Fly did not amplify his remarks, it was believed that this statement was an indirect rebuke to the recent policy of the Columbia Broadcasting System in refusing to allow its own commentators to have "editorial opinions."

A complete radio receiver—embodying all of the most logical developments of television, sound radiocasting, facsimile, frequency modulation, and shortwaves—was predicted today by James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, in an interview at the Hotel Statler, Boston. Mr. Fly was the speaker at today's luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston.

Mr. Fly ventured to prophesy that listeners or viewers would probably not sit around the television receiver all day but rather would make a "date" with the televion receiver. This meant, according to Mr. Fly, that they would take in a favorite baseball game television radiocast or a particular play that they fancied or some symphony orchestra whose music they enjoyed.

"Television is ready to go now with a feasible service," Mr. Fly said, "but will await the improvement of whatever has come out of the present war.

"I think we can expect the cooperation of the radio industry to work out effective methods of transmitting television." He forecast that frequency modulation or FM, would probably surge to the fore immediately after the war. He amplified his remarks by the prediction that FM would probably take over all the local broadcasting service and that the present AM services would eventually take over the long-range service of rural areas.

Quick, Get 'A' Renewals In!

On the possibility that Washington officials may advance the validation of the new "A" gasoline coupons from Nov. 22 to Oct. 22, thereby giving all Eastern motorists an extra six gallons, Bay State motorists were urged today to fill out and return immediately the renewal applications which are being mailed out by their local boards.

According to Lawrence Bresnahan, State OPA Director, more than half the new forms for the renewal of basic "A" gasoline rations have been mailed out, and thousands more are going into the mails daily.

So far, nothing official on the gasoline "bonus" has been announced from Washington, but, if present gasoline inventories continue to rise, such a boost is expected. The so-called "bonus" would result from permitting drivers to use up their present "A-6" coupons in three months instead of four.

In all probability, the first eight coupons in the new books would run for a similar three-month period, and possibly for only two months. There is little likelihood, officials stated, that there will be extra tires to go with the extra gasoline. The gasoline situation is improving, but the tire situation is growing worse.

Award of Merit Given

Boston's first Award of Merit, presented to S. Bruce Black, President of Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, for their "Smash the 7th Column" campaign was presented by Mayor Tobin, at a special performance at Loew's State theater last night which featured the showing of the new Pete Smith short subject, "7th Column," based on the campaign slogan.

Heat Is Turned on Landlords

Owners of tenements or apartment houses must supply heat to tenants when the weather warrants it or face a possible fine of $100 or six months in jail, John F. McBride, Director of the State Division of the Necessaries of Life, said today.

About 50 complaints from tenants of Greater Boston apartment houses that operators of the buildings have not turned on the heat have been received by Mr. McBride in the past 24 hours, he said. He pointed out that the law requires that heat be supplied when the "same is necessary to the proper or customary use of such building."

Notified by Mr. McBrile of their responsibility to supply adequate heat, many of the operators reported they were trying to economize on fuel. They also indicated unfamiliarity with the provisions of the law, Mr. McBride said. The apartment houses from which complaints have been received at the State House are located in Allston, Brighton, Brookline, Dorchester, Lynn, Hyde Park, Malden, Jamaica Plain, and Boston.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Moderately cool tonight; cooler Wednesday forenoon. Gentle winds.

Maine: Cooler tonight and Wednesday forenoon. Freezing temperature in north portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cooler tonight and Wednesday forenoon. Scattered light showers on south portion early tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Moderately cool tonight; somewhat cooler Wednesday forenoon.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:40 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Wednesday, 12:00 noon; height, 9.6 feet.

Women's Hours Extended

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 28 (AP)—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin issues a war order today suspending for six months a state statute which forbids women to work in restaurants between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m.

'Skeeter' Raids in Solomons More Trouble Than Japanese

Mosquitoes in the Solomon Islands are large enough to have the rising sun painted on their wings and provide a problem for Coast Guard engineers of the Amphibious Boat Pools at Tulagi and Guadalcanal, declared Lieut. Thomas F. McKenna of the Coast Guard today.

Lieutenant McKenna is the son of Boston's Acting Collector of Customs, Owen P. McKenna, and has just returned from 17 months' service in the tropics.

"Once we were established in the Solomons our fliers kept the Japs out of the skies," he said today. "But mosquitoes were a different proposition. When they peeled off in a dive attack they bothered us more than the Jap planes with their sharp stingers."

Lieutenant McKenna, who rose from the ranks and who has two brothers in the service, told of several Jap bomber attacks, one in which a column of American ships out-maneuvered Jap torpedo planes so completely that all the torpedoes sped harmlessly by and every Japanese plane in the attacking formation was blasted out of the sky.

The Lieutenant attended Brighton High School and Boston High School of Commerce, afterwards joining the Coast Guard as a seaman in 1942. He has just been assigned to a position in the Boston District Engineering Office.

His duties in the Solomons were to salvage and repair all types of landing vessels at the Amphibious Boat Pools. The toughest part of the job, he explained, was getting spare parts for repair work. His men advertised their services thus: "Difficult jobs done immediately. The impossible takes a little longer."

Governor Goes To Bat for Grocers

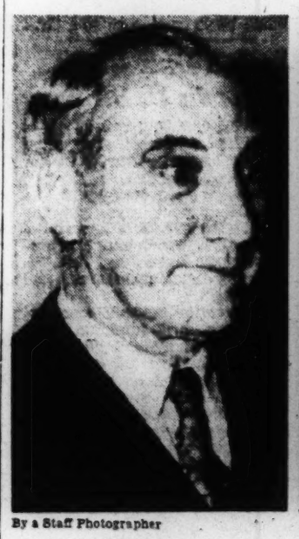
CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 28 (AP)—Gov. Robert O. Blood went to bat for the independent grocers of New Hampshire today so they could have next Monday afternoon off to attend their 12th annual meeting.

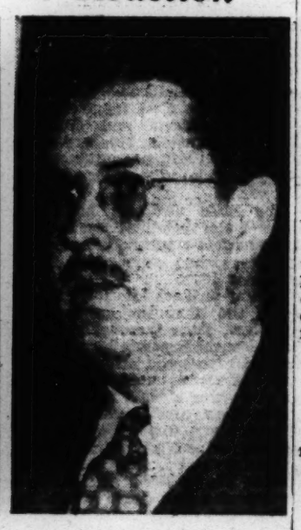
The Chief Executive said in a prepared statement that "this convention, dealing as it will with our wartime food problems, is of primary concern to us all, and I hope every buyer of food will co-operate by early morning shopping on Oct. 4."

Accountants Needed

Men with seven years' experience as accountants are wanted for overseas work by the American Red Cross, it was announced today. They must be beyond 38 years of age or have a draft classification of 1-C or 4-F. Also, certified public accountants under 38 but in the 1-C and 4-F groups are needed. Application should be made to Employment Service, American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Warn Labor of Reaction





By a Staff Photographer

Speakers at Metal Trades Meeting

Daniel W. Tracey (left), Assistant Secretary of Labor, [illegible] Metal Trades Department of American Federation of Labor [illegible]re against slump in postwar period, while Paul R. Porter, the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee (right) gives [illegible] for better defining a government policy in labor relation[illegible]

China Is Viewed As 'Achilles' Heel'

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28 (AP)—China, says Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine "is the Achilles' heel of the United Nations."

"If the Japs take over China it will affect the whole war, and the Japs know it," he adds. "If they take Kunming, where our air force is, there is no fight left."

Senator Brewster, member of a Senate Military Committee, has just returned from a 37,000-mile tour of war theaters.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Windsors Close Visit to Newport

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 28 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor completed a three-day Newport sojourn today and left for New York, ending almost a week's New England visit during which they spent some time at the bedside of the Duchess' aunt, Mrs. D. Buchanan Merryman.

Mrs. Duncan Douglas, who was the Windsors' hostess during their Newport stay, accompanied the couple by automobile to Providence where they boarded a train for New York.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Margaret Morrison, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, 8 p. m.

Wednesday

"Venetian Paintings" will be the subject of Mrs. Tanner's 11 a. m. lecture, and "American Furniture" the subject of Mrs. Saward's 2 p. m. lecture, at the Museum of Fine Arts. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Destroying Seeds Of Conquest Urged

By the Associated Press

Portland, Maine, Sept. 28

America should insist upon destroying any seed of future German attempts at world conquest, Federal Judge John A. Peters said today as he warned that "the Hitler crowd will pretend to give up, perhaps within a few months."

Judge Peters spoke before a naturalization group which he admitted to citizenship.

Global Aviation at 19-Year Mark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Aviation chalks up a nineteenth anniversary today that takes on special drama out of its spectacularly vital role on the global fronts of World War II. It is just 19 years ago that four Army flyers made the first aerial circumnavigation of the world in 175 days, completing their hazardous venture in Seattle, Wash.

Eight men began the trip, but only four completed the flight, and in the findings of their historic journey were sown the first seeds for research that was to evolve the intricate flight mechanisms which so immeasurably aid today's pilots, both on and behind the battle lines.

In no connection has the advance in aviation been more marked than in the invention and development of aircraft flight and control instruments since those pioneer fliers set out with virtually their only instruments the compass, the sextant and the turn-and-bank indicator developed by the Sperry Gyroscope Company, a division of the Sperry Corporation.

Different Picture Today

Today presents a very different picture. Instrument panel boards for modern transports, bombers and fighter planes are so complicated that it takes months of intensive training before a man is allowed to handle the controls. Such has been the development that cases are on record where an airplane, abandoned by its crew in the expectancy of a crash, continued to fly on the route fixed for hundreds of miles.

All of these developments evolved from Elmer A. Sperry's fascination for the "strange" physical powers of the top. Mr. Sperry, already the inventor of arc light and a system of electric propulsion for trolley cars, pondered the subject of "gyroscopic inertia" and from it developed the gyro-compass. This device virtually revolutionized marine navigation.

Used in Bombsights

Without the gyroscopic compass long-range aviation, as employed today in distant air raids and transoceanic transport would also be well nigh impossible. Hops between pin-point islands in the Pacific are today possible, because of the gyrocompass.

From the original gyroscopic invention of Mr. Sperry stemmed the directional gyro, for direction keeping and showing the amount of turnings, and the artificial horizon which enables pilots to know in all conditions of weather or darkness whether they are in level flight.

Gyroscopes are a fundamental part of the Sperry and Norden bombsights, while the Sperry automatic pilot is essential in determining the proper course for bombing an enemy target.

Since these pioneer developments, the Sperry companies have been among the foremost ranks of concerns developing additional instruments to overcome the factor of human limitation.

Before prefection of the gyro-horizon, fog presented a grave peril to aviators. At times on emerging from fog, they would find themselves hurtling toward earth in a spin, when they thought they were on a straight and level course. With the gyro-horizon, this is highly improbable.

Navigational Accuracy

This instrument, the pilot's "bad weather friend," gives a direct indication of the flight position of the plane in "zero-zero" weather just as though he were out in the open with a sharp, clear horizon. It tells whether the plane is banking, climbing, gliding or flying level, even though there is no visional contact with ground or horizon.

The directional gyro is an accurate steering guide. The dial is similar to that of a magnetic compass, but it is nonmagnetic and free from any such disturbances which affect other instruments.

The automatic or "gyropilot" assumes the burden of actually flying the plane, controlling it around all three axes of angular motion—lateral, longitudinal, and directional. It provides automatic control, keeping the plane on its proper course and position of flight, relieving pilot fatigue and enabling greater navigational accuracy than humanly possible.

In the gyropilot, relative movements of the gyro-horizon and the directional gyro units are converted into movements of a unit operating the rudder, ailerons and elevator. By adjusting knobs, maneuvers such as banks, flat turns, climbs, or glides are made.

The development of such instruments was made possible through the skill, courage, and hard work of men who pioneered the great aerial frontiers of the world, particularly between 1920 and 1935.

The war production records of Sperry and other companies manufacturing aviation instruments match the unparalleled output of planes by plants in all parts of the country, and both are contributing much to the inevitable defeat of the Axis.

Air Mail Profit Soars To $33,000,000 High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 28

A record profit of approximately $33,000,000 was realized by the Post Office Department from the domestic air mail service in the past fiscal year, it is reported in the forthcoming issue of American Aviation, the industry magazine. Only 10 years ago, in fiscal 1933, the domestic air mail system was more than $13,000,000 "in the red." In fiscal year 1942, the Post Office profit on air mail was $7,500,000.

Wheeler: Draft 'Slackers' Before Fathers Are Called

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, demanded in the Senate today that pre-war fathers be deferred from the draft "until the slackers are taken from Government bureaus and war industries in which they are hiding."

Opening the long-delayed debate on his bill to postpone until Jan. 1 the induction of such fathers—now scheduled to begin Oct. 1—Senator Wheeler told his colleagues:

"Let these bureaucrats be called upon to bring about a better utiiization of manpower before we make mothers and children sacrifice their homes."

The Senate galleries were packed—with scores of spectators standing—as Senator Wheeler fired his opening shots at his Administration opposition, which, observers agreed, had sufficient votes to defeat his measure.

"There are a lot of babies up in the gallery," he said. "Take their fathers away from them—send their mothers off to work—what happens to the American home?"

Meanwhile, a proposal by Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina to set up drastic prohibitions against the employment by Federal agencies of able-bodied, draft-age nonfathers drew increasing support.

Senator Bailey's amendment, together with a proposal by Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio calling for the drafting of fathers from 18 through 29 before those in the 30-38 class, gave Administration leaders new arguments for their contention that the whole controversy should be sent back to committee.

Another provision would restrict to 30 days the time that commissioned officers of draft age could be kept on duty here if they were capable of bearing arms.

The House Military Affairs Committee has a report indicating there are approximately 300,000 draft-age nonfathers on the Federal pay roll for whom no deferments have been requested.

Chief Stewardess

American Export Airlines

Dorothy Cecilia Bohanna

Miss Bohanna, who lives in Flushing, N. Y., has been named chief stewardess of the American Export Airlines.

Hint of Invasion Direction Given in Lend-Lease Trend

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—A possible hint of the direction of next year's invasion campaigns was given today when Lieut. Col. William S. Gaud, Jr., of the Army General Staff disclosed that 10 per cent of military lend-lease shipments for 1944 has been earmarked for such countries as France, Belgium, Norway, and Greece.

This year's military lend-lease program calls for $5,400,000,000 worth of supplies for Allied Nations, principally Great Britain, Russia and China, Colonel Gaud told a conference—sponsored by the War Department—of industrial, labor, and newspaper executives. He said it appears likely the goal will not be reached, and any deficit will have to be made up next year.

Colonel Gaud, assistant to the Director of the Army Service Forces' International Aid Division, told the conference that military supplies to our allies has been limited by two main factors: (1) shipping capacity and (2) priority for Amercan troops on tems whch we have been unable to produce in sufficient quantities to meet all demands. Shipping has been the more serious difficulty, he said.

Accomplishment in China

China, he said, is the prime illustration of our inability to supply an ally with equipment. The Air Forces have done a "superb job" in maintaining an air route to China, Colonel Gaud said, but this method has serious limitations and the Allies have not "been sitting idly by waiting for a land route to be opened into China."

"General [Joseph] Stilwell has established in India a great training camp for the Chinese," Colonel Gaud added. "Cargo planes which carry American supplies into China and returnt o India loaded with Chinese soldiers. They are there equipped and trained by American soldiers."

To Russia, Colonel Gaud said, we now are sending tanks, trucks, guns, and ammunition over the Persian Gulf route at a rate "that is straining Russia's transport system."

Program for Puerto Ricans Sent to Congress by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt submitted to Congress today a bill which he said would give the Puerto Rican people the right to elect their Governor and "an opportunity for the free exercise of the powers of local self-government."

The bill was drafted, for the guidance of Congress, by a committee under the chairmanship of Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

President Roosevelt had created the committee and asked it to consider changes in the Puerto Rican organic law.

Mr. Roosevelt sent the proposals of the committee to Capitol Hill along with a message in which he said:

"There is no reason why their Governor and other officials should continue to be appointed from without. At this stage of Puerto Rican development, the withholding of this right is no longer necessary. There is no question of Puerto Ricans' ability now to administer their own internal affairs and to assume the attendant responsibility.

"It is recommended by the report of the committee that this fact be recognized at once. I agree that this should be done; and suggest that the Congress should consider it as a matter of right and justice for Puerto Ricans."

Power of Appointment

The United States got Puerto Rico from Spain in 1899. In 1917 Puerto Ricans received full American citizenship and Congress enacted an organic law for governing the Caribbean island, reserving to the President of the United States the power to appoint the Governor, Attorney General, Education Commisisoner, Auditor, and Supreme Court Justices.

The committee proposed a wide number of alterations which Mr. Ickes said "would provide a much more satisfactory basis for the government of Puerto Rico" and represent "substantial progress in the application of democratic principles" to the government of the insular people.

The committee suggested:

Election by the island people not only of the Governor but also of a Government Secretary. The latter would assume the gubernatorial duties in the event of the Governor's temporary absence, disability, or a vacancy in the office. The Government Secretary would take over the duties of the present Executive Secretary.

Procedure for impeaching civil officials, closely following the American Constitution on that point.

Appointment of all heads and assistant heads of Executive Departments by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Puerto Rican Senate. Their terms of office would correspond with that of the Governor.

Duties of Departments

Authorization for the Legislature to create new departments and to redefine powers and duties of Departments.

Abolition of an Executive Council, consisting of the heads of Executive Departments, which was provided for in the organic act. Its powers would be vested in the Governor until the Insular Legislature provided otherwise.

Appointment of the Auditor by the Governor for an eight-year term, subject to confirmation by two-thirds of all members of the Puerto Rican Senate. His duties would remain substantially as at present, but his powers over municipal funds would be enlarged.

Retention by the President of veto might be exercised defined so of laws conflicting with the security and international relations of the United States or affecting the fundamental relations of the United States and Puerto Rico," with subjects on which presidential veto migh tbe exercised defined so as to "affirm the policy of nonintervention in matters of local concern." The powers of the Governor to veto particular items of appropriations bills would be clarified.

Larger Supreme Court

Authorization for the Insular Legislature to advance the meeting date of the regular session and to allow sessions to be extended to a maximum of 100 days. The Legislature also would be empowered to alter per diem and mileage allowances of its members.

The empowering of the Legislature to increase the number of Supreme Court Justices and providing for the filling of all vacancies on the Court by the Governor, subject to Senate approval, on and after Jan. 2 1945.

The committee under Mr. Ickes made no specific recommendations for the inclusion in the bill with respect to the Attorney General and the Education Commissioner, who now are presidential appointees.

Mr. Ickes said it was the sense of the committee, however, that it would be advisable, after Jan. 2, 1945, for the Legislature to provide for an Advisory Board of Education to consult with the Governor on educational problems.

Argentine to Break With Axis Nations?

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP) —The Journal-American quoted Claude C. Bowers, United States Ambassador to Chile, as predicting that Argentina would join the rest of the Western Hemisphere in severing diplomatic relations with the Axis.

Mr. Bowers was quoted as stating that "the vast majority of Argentines was wholly in sympathy with the cause of the Allies."

"The masses are aware of the fact that their destiny depends on collaboration with the sister nations in South America and with the entire community of nations in the western world," Mr. Bowers was quoted in an interview.

"I have no doubt but that in the end the Argentine will break relations with the Axis. The rupture is inevitable," he added.

Mr. Bowers, former Ambassador to Spain, returned to this country in connection with the current tour of Dr. Joaquin Fernandez, Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, the newspaper said.

ASC Large Proposition

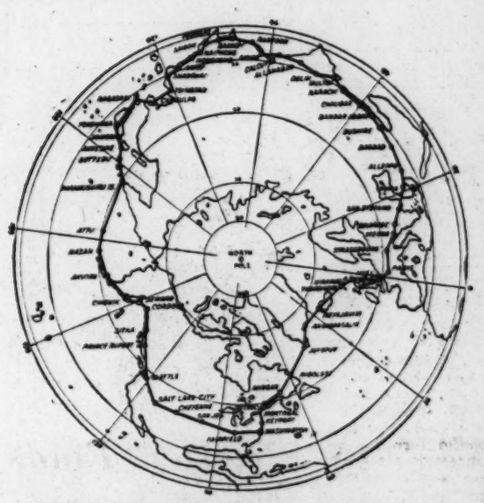
The Air Service Command has more personnel, warehouse space, and is handling more material than the world's largest corporations.

It happened just 19 years ago...

The first world fliers just before embarking on one of the greatest adventures of modern times. Left to right: Major (now major general) FREDERICK L. MARTIN, Lt. (now colonel) LOWELL H. SMITH, Lt. (now colonel) LEIGH WADE, Lt. (now colonel) Erik H. NELSON, Lt. JOHN HARDING (now of Dallas, Texas), Sgt. (now colonel) ALVA L. HARVEY, Staff Sergeant HENRY H. OGDEN (now with Lockheed), and Sgt. ARTHUR H. TURNER, who became ill and was replaced by Lt. (now colonel) LESLIE P. ARNOLD.

A salute to skill and courage

Without the skill, courage, and hard work of the men who made the first world flight, it is entirely possible that American aviation might not lead the world today.



Route of the epoch-making flight.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1924... six weary U.S. Army fliers landed in Seattle... to complete the *first 'round-the-world flight in history.*

FROM THE TIME they landed in Boston till their arrival in Seattle, America went wild with excitement.

President Coolidge received their report at Bolling Field, Washington, after waiting three hours in the rain. Babies were soon being named for them. Congress later voted them the Distinguished Service Medal (never before awarded except for war service).

Eight men, with Major Frederick L. Martin in command, had risen from the Seattle airport 172 days before ... in four specially built Douglas planes (the Seattle, the Chicago, the Boston, and the New Orleans).

And now, what a story there was to tell! Crouched behind windshields in open cockpits, at the mercy of fog, snow, and rain, they had often groped their way on uncharted routes with little more than skill, prayer, and horse sense to guide them. For almost their only instruments were a compass, a sextant, and a Sperry-developed turn-and-bank indicator.

Early in the flight, Major Martin and Sergeant Alva Harvey, in the Seattle, crashed into a mountain in the thick Alaskan fog. The others flew the Aleutian route to the Japanese Kurile Islands, being the first to cross the Pacific by air. Then it was on to the China coast, over the steaming jungles of Burma to India, and, finally, to Europe where they were greeted by cheering throngs in Berlin, Paris, and London.

World fliers wait for good weather on the beach at Unalaska, Alaska. Waits like this were frequent, due to lack of instruments for "blind flying."

Lieut. Lowell B. Smith, in command after Major Martin's mishap, and Lieuts. Erik H. Nelson, Leslie Arnold, Jack Harding, Leigh Wade, and Staff Sergeant Henry Ogden then tried the perilous North Atlantic crossing.

The Boston, with Wade and Ogden aboard, was forced to land on the ocean, and finally sank when a crane broke while trying to lift the plane to a ship deck for repairs.

At last, with the Atlantic and the width of the American continent behind, Smith, Nelson, Arnold, and Harding in two of the original planes, and Wade and Ogden in a replacement, came down safely at Seattle. They had covered 26,345 miles in the then incredible flying time of 15 days, 3 hours, and 7 minutes—an average speed of 72½ miles an hour.

President Coolidge congratulates the fliers at Bolling Field, Washington. He and his Cabinet waited three hours in the rain to welcome them.

What their flight foreshadowed

Without the impetus which that flight gave to American aviation—to plane design, to safety and speed, to plane manufacture, to instrument development, to airport building—who can say that aviation would have grown as it has in the past 19 years?

And, without this growth of aviation, it is highly possible that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill might never have met at Casablanca. Australia might now be a Jap colony. Montgomery might still be battling Rommel in Africa.

For both the President and the Prime Minister went to Casablanca in modern, long-range planes. The battle of the Coral Sea will go down as an historic episode in the contribution of sea and air power to the salvation of Australia.

American bombers were practically out of action at a crucial point in the African campaign. Grounded by sand trouble, they needed help. To see what could be done, an American engineer flew to Africa from Nashville, Tenn. Two weeks later, American "flying freight cars" landed in the desert with 2000 sand shields made to this engineer's specifications *after he returned to Nashville.* The American bombers flew again.

General H. H. Arnold, Chief of our Army Air Forces, promises bombers in the near future that will carry half a carload of bombs to Europe, and fly back again without refueling.

So, on this 19th anniversary of their history-making flight, let's give the first 'round-the-world fliers a tribute that means something. Let us who make America's planes and the instruments that guide and control them pledge ourselves to harder work and more production until this war is won.

We of Sperry—inventors and makers of precision flight instruments for peace and war—are proud to make that pledge as our salute to skill and courage.

These two pictures show aviation's 19 years of lusty growth.

Above: one of the Douglas Cruisers that flew 'round the world in 1924.

Below: a Douglas Skymaster used by the Air Transport Command today.

BACK THE ATTACK—WITH WAR BONDS!

SPERRY

CORPORATION

30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20

Ford Instrument Company, Inc.

Sperry Gyroscope Company, Inc.

Vickers, Inc.

Vickers, Inc., Waterbury Tool Division

OFFICIAL PHOTOS, U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES

'The Skin of Our Teeth', 'Charley's Aunt', and 'Uncle Harry' Arrive

Pulitzer Prize Winning Play Opens at the Shubert

By L. A. Sloper

Thornton Wilder's "The Skin of Our Teeth," which opened at the Shubert Theater last night, has divided New York theatergoers into two belligerent parties. One group says it's nonsense. The other says it's a profound drama. By conferring the official accolade, the Pulitzer Committee has given support to the second group.

The piece is a fantastic allegory, attempting nothing less than a history of the human race from the Garden of Eden to 1943. It points out that man has survived the ice age, flood, economic recession and war by the skin of his teeth, and assures us that he will do it again. He may get discouraged at times but nothing can stop him.

The message, however, is not delivered so ponderously as that. The historical treatment is informal. We begin with the ice age, progress to a fraternal convention at Atlantic City in the present year, and wind up with the end of a war and the plans for a brave new world.

Nothing chronological, you see. Time is casually telescoped. While the ice is advancing on New Jersey, George Antrobus returns to his suburban home to announce the invention of the wheel, and we are kept informed of the developments by a newsreel—though from the way this device worked last night there was nothing anachronistic about it.

* * *

The dramaturgy is equally offhand. The action is interrupted from time to time by little asides to the audience. Sabina, the maid in the first act, tells the house that she doesn't like the play and doesn't understand a word of it. Many of last night's audience seemed to share her bewilderment. Many others seemed to like the entertainment a lot.

The allegory is clear enough. Antrobus is Adam and Homo sapiens; his wife Maggie is Eve and Das ewige Weibliche; Sabina is Lilith, the beauty prize contest winner, the camp follower, the Other Woman; Henry Antrobus is Cain, the enemy whom the Antrobus family must always fight. Whether all this has been derived from "Everyman" or from "Finnegan's Wake," or is Mr. Wilder's own creation, the observer must decide for himself. Perhaps it is true that "Hellzapoppin'" was actually Mr. Wilder's inspiration.

What is not clear is how serious the author's intention was. He was serious enough in "Our Town." There he used an experimental technique with consistency and achieved an effect of unity and power. In "The Skin of Our Teeth" he has gone from simplicity to extravaganza. Is he half-ashamed of his emotion? Is he afraid he will be accused of preaching?

* * *

The fact is, the farce and the allegory don't mix, and we have neither a comedy nor a drama of ideas. Having started out with baby dinosaurs and mammoths, with living room walls that vanish into the flies, with satire on convention cities and on the restlessness of middle age, we end with set speeches on man's fate, and quotations from Spinoza, Plato, Aristotle, and the Bible.

Necessarily, much depends upon production and performance of such a fantasia. Aside from the mixup in the introductory newscast, there were lapses in pace and accent, notably in the last act, which at one point sagged badly.

Gladys George's Sabina was a pert and earthy minx, attractive, but lacking in authority and precision. Conrad Nagel was amusing in the farcical scenes of the first act, and as the president of a secret order in the second, but he had some difficulty in changing over to the mood of the last-act speeches. Viola Frayne's Mrs. Antrobus was an intelligent reading.

Florence Reed (the only remaining principal of the original cast) gave a superb demonstration of vocal range, inflection, and timing in the role of the Fortune Teller. Larry Hugo did well with the difficult part of Henry, and Sara Lee Harris was a pleasing Gladys Antrobus.

'The Skin of Our Teeth'

Shubert Theater — Michael Myerberg presents "The Skin of Our Teeth," a new comedy by Thornton Wilder, directed by Elia Kazan, settings by Albert Johnson, costumes by Mary Percy Schenk. For two weeks beginning Sept. 27, 1943. The cast:

Announcer	John Paul
Sabina	Gladys George
Mr. Fitzpatrick	Geoffrey Warnick
Mrs. Antrobus	Viola Frayne
Dinosaur	Mark Green
Mammoth	Andrew Ratoushef
Telegraph Boy	Charles Walli
Gladys	Sara Lee Harri
Henry	Larry Hugo
Mr. Antrobus	Conrad Nage
Doctor	C. Ellsworth Smith
Professor	Anthony Grey
Judge	Joseph Smiley
Homer	John Paul
Miss E. Muse	Derby Dare
Miss T. Muse	Ann Carmichael
Miss M. Muse	Eva Mudge Nelson
Usher	Leo Chalzel
Drum Majorette	Carolyn Gary
Fortune Teller	Florence Reed
Chair Pusher	Earl Syndor

Isabel French Recital

Isabel French, soprano, will give a recital in Jordan Hall on Tuesday evening, Nov. 2. Mrs. French will be accompanied by George Reeves.

Vandamm

Roland Young

In "Another Love Story," coming to the Colonial Monday.

Vandamm

Scene From 'The Skin of Our Teeth' at the Shubert

Left to right are Viola Frayne, Gladys George, Larry Hugo, a Dinosaur (Gene Green), and a Mammoth (Andrew Ratousheff).

'Charley's Aunt' Returns

In the half-century since "Charley's Aunt" first brought merriment to Londoners night after night for many a long month, this farcical comedy by Brandon Thomas has visited Boston not far from a score of times. There have been two movie versions as well. The result is that the situations and jokes which gave it its huge popularity are more or less familiar by now.

But after all, chestnuts are good when freshly roasted, and Frank McCoy has served them up again in a way calculated to be refreshing to palates jaded by more sophisticated fare. The fact is that the mood of last evening's opening performance at the Copley is best described as hearty mirth—produced with the aid, now and then, of near-burlesque slapstick touches as Allen Kearns wrestles with feminine garments and eludes elderly admirers.

These touches were offset, however, by the real grace of the various ladies of the company in their Gay Nineties costumes. These, probably, were about the only things which struck a really responsive note in old-time playgoers expecting to revel in an evening of nostalgia.

The lisping coyness of Marjorie Peterson as Amy and the old-fashioned "asides" of Nat Burns as the young Oxford students' "man" contribute to the gay effect of the production.

Speaking of Oxford, its depiction last night might have come as a surprise to students of that venerable institution. For one thing, there was a strikingly broad-minded display of a Cambridge as well as an Oxford pennant on the walls. But these are, to be sure, days of co-operation. **D. M.**

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Sept. 29
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Children's Harvest, 1943. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"Into Battle." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London — 6:30 p. m. — Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Stories of Venezuela. YV5RN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Experiment in Freedom. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London — 10:00 p. m. — Theater. Shakespeare's Characters. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—New Zealand Day: BBC Revue Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W61B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—Horace Heidt's Music.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Novatime.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Shall We Waltz?"
5:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Mario Berini, songs.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News: Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Strings.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—"Spirit of the Vikings."
8:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-Detroit Tigers Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:15 p. m.—News Service.
8:30 p. m.—"California Melodies."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—World Series Preview.
9:30 p. m.—The Cisco Kid, drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Music That Endures.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Denny Beckner's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Sinfonietta: Orchestra.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Programs

Massachusetts

Pittsfield—Series, Mondays, Oct. 4, 11, 18, and 25. 9 a. m., WBRK, 1340kc.

Miss LeGallienne Co-Stars With Schildkraut at Wilbur

By Edwin F. Melvin

Subscribers to the series of plays offered by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society, who had assembled a week ago for the premiere of "Othello," found themselves last evening at the Wilbur in the presence of a kind of minor league Iago in "Uncle Harry."

That is not to say that Thomas Job's drama is slipshod either in construction or production. It is a carefully concocted thriller, done in period style, that ran for a year in New York. Eva LeGallienne and Joseph Schildkraut, who headed the company in Manhattan, are continuing in their co-starring roles, and some of the original cast are accompanying them on tour. In general it is a first-rate job of its kind.

Uncle Harry, himself, not only seems a distant descendant of Shakespeare's Iago but he recalls memories of Coleridge's Ancient Mariner in his desire to tell how he committed a "perfect crime," was undetected, but nevertheless did not escape punishment.

The play takes the form of an extended movie flash-back. The first of the six scenes is set in a taproom, presumably English, though it might be Canadian, to which Uncle Harry is wont to repair. There he begins the recital of the murder which he committed. The other five scenes explain the background of the crime, the method by which it was done, and the manner in which retribution came upon him.

* * *

It seems that Uncle Harry was a mild-mannered man of excellent reputation who had been compelled by a bequest to dwell with two possessive sisters. Between them the sisters had prevented his marriage to the girl whom he loved. To free himself of them in the hope of marrying the girl, he had killed one of the sisters and caused the penalty for the crime to fall on the other.

Partly because of the period setting and costumes as of 1909 to 1912, the nature of the dialogue, and the style of the acting, the characters never are completely realistic. If they were this might have been an overpowering drama. But as it is, they appear like the figures out of a distant past, who recreate amusing foibles as well as re-enact a tale of horror.

Mr. Schildkraut's acting emphasizes this atmosphere. It has the Continental style of overemphasis rather than the English manner of understatement. It is interesting to watch. Not a stroke is overlooked. In his hands the character of Uncle Harry changes from scene to scene, from the meek harassed little fellow, brow-beaten by his quarrelsome sisters, to the schemer planning and carrying out his crime, and finally to the distraught man hoping to find relief in confession.

* * *

Miss LeGallienne's performance is less on the surface. It has depth and substance. She penetrates into the character of the sister who was accused of the crime, shades in subsidiary qualities in the earlier scenes; and makes much of the final moments in a prison warden's office when Uncle Henry's hope is shattered that his confession will be believed. It is not a pleasant characterization but it is an able one.

The company which supports the two stars includes Leona Roberts as an amiable old housekeeper, Marion Evenson as the elder sister, Marguerite Lewis as the girl whom Uncle Harry hoped to marry and A. P. Kaye as one of Uncle Harry's taproom cronies. They and the others in the cast do their work with skill. The settings by Howard Bay and the direction devised by Lem Ward contribute to the effectiveness of the play.

Joseph Cotten and Valerie Hobson are to be co-starred by David O. Selznick in a screen version of J. P. Marquand's novel, "So Little Time."

Joseph Schildkraut and Eva LeGallienne

'Uncle Harry'

At the Wilbur—Play by Thomas Job, presented by Clifford Hayman and Lennie Hatten, as the second of the subscription offerings of the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Lem Ward directed; Howard Bay designed the settings, and Peggy Clark the costumes. The cast:

Miss Phipps	Fiona O'Shiell
Mr. Jenkins	John Lynds
A Man	Joseph Schildkraut
Hester	Marion Evensen
Lettie	Eva LeGallienne
Lucy	Marguerite Lewis
Nona	Leona Roberts
George Waddy	Royal Rompel
D'Arcy	Paul Byron
Albert	A. P. Kaye
Blake	Ralph Theadore
Ben	William Albert Bush
The Governor	Colville Dunn
Mr. Burton	Bruce Adams
Matron	Madeleine L'Engle

New Play for Wilbur

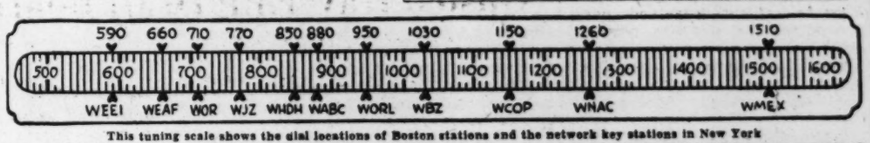
"Outrageous Fortune," a new play by Rose Franken, presented by Gilbert Miller, is announced for a single week at the Wilbur beginning Monday, Oct. 18. Elsie Ferguson, returning to the stage after 10 years' absence, will head a cast that includes Maria Ouspenskaya, Margalo Gillmore, Frederic Tozere, Margaret Hamilton, Edouard Franz, Adele Longmire, Dean Norton, and Brent Sargent.

The play, which takes its title from the soliloquy in "Hamlet," is said to give Miss Ferguson the role "of a worldly woman who eases the anxieties of a husband and wife assailed by fears of bigotry, intolerance, and inhumanity rampant in our confused world." Miss Franken is directing the production and Raymond Sovey has designed the setting.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: A New Monitor International News Program
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Waltzing With You"..
3:15 Across the Caribbean	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Tigers baseball game	"Waltzing With You"..
3:30 News service	United Nations Relief	'Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Gene Autry and the
3:45 "Help Wanted"	Program; speaker	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Tigers baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:15 Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch..	Tigers baseball game	Dick Stabile's Orch.
4:30 Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones; sketch..	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Lou Breese's Orch.
4:45 Civilian Defense	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown; sk	Tigers baseball game	Jack Leonard's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies;	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Andy Kirk's Orchestra
5:15 E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 "Follies"; Quartet	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	Irish Melodies
5:45 "American Women"	Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One"; news.	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter..	News service	Sport comment
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	'Sports; Music Interlude	Moment Musicale
6:30 "Musically Yours"	Music for Moderns: songs	Rhumba Rhythm	Monitor World News	Sports; Music Interlude
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Phil Saltman, pianist	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Sportscast; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch..	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orch.	Richard Salinger: news,
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	"Salute to Youth"; Ray-	"Confidentially Yours"	Royal Light Quartette..
7:45 Hour: songs; orch	"We Unite for Freedom"	mond Paige's Or.; sol'sts	Fred Lang, news	Gloria Jean, songs
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	Treasury Star Parade	Studio speaker
8:15 "Lights Out"	"Lum 'n Abner"	views; orchestra	News service	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Judy Canova Show;	Noah Webster Says: quiz;	Correction, Please";	"California Melodies"	The Attucks Chorus
8:45 comedy; orch.; news	Haven MacQuarrie, m. c.	quiz; J. McWilliams, mc	Frank DeVol's Or.; songs	The Attucks Chorus
9:00 "Burns & Allen";	Famous Jury Trials	Mystery Theater; Geof-	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Rudolph
9:15 or.; comedy; guests	Famous Jury Trials	frey Barnes, narrator	World Series Preview	Frimi Melodies
9:30 Report to Nation	Alvino Ray's Orchestra	"Fibber McGee & Molly"	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Classical Album: Rudolph
9:45 Report to Nation	Dance Orchestra; songs	"Fibber McGee & Molly"	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Frimi Melodies
10:00 "Passport for	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope's Variety Show:	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense talk
10:15 Adams"; dr. series	Drama with Jane Cowl	comedy, songs, orch.	Sunny Skylar, songs	"Voice of Poland"; dr.
10:30 Congress Speaks	"Symphoniette"; M.	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 'Foreign Corresp'd't	Piastro, conductor	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Treasury Star Parade
11:00 News; World War 2	Newscast	News; "War Heroes"	News service	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
11:15 News; News Anal'y's	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Denny Beckner's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:30 Rideout; Third War	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	Day's End; music
11:45 Bond Rally	R. Heatherton's Or; news	"Music You Want"	Wallenstein, cond.	Day's End; news

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; music	Organ Melodies	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
7:15 News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	"Zip"; military band	News comment	
7:30 Music; news	Musical program	News service	Music! Band Box	
7:45 News; war summ'ry	Musical program; news	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Air Express Music	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; news	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Nancy Lee; women's pgm	News service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; news	Newscast	Studio speaker	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Morning, Ladies"	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum; talk	News; Louise Morgan, Int	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Musical Yesterdays	The Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	Louise Morgan, Int.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Musical Yesterdays	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	Spotlight Revue	Studio speaker
9:45 Food Fair; talk	The Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News commentator	Waltz Time
10:15 American Stories	"South American Magic"	"The Open Door"; sk.	Choir Loft	L. Greasman, talk
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	"Helpmate"; sketch	Yankee House Party: va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	"Tops in Bands"	Musical Program	riety show; orchestra	Mason
11:00 News; "Caribbean"	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch.	J. Thompson; S. Dixon	Kick-Congs
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	New England Cupboard	"Music for You"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Snow Village"; sketch	Happy Joe and Ralph	Melody for Meditation
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch.	Imogene Wolcott: 'Food'	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; q'rtet; Hum-Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"At the Console"	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	'Backhage Talking,' news	"You're Telling Us!"	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Telling Us!"	Jack Berch's Boys	Italian Quarter Hour
1:30 B. Fiynn, news	ABC's of OPA	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Religious program
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00 Serial drama	Home Fronts Int.; music	Guiding Light; drama	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Doubleheader: 1st game,	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 'We Love and Learn'	Ladies, Be Seated	"Light of the World"	Boston Red Sox - St.	Musical Novelty
2:45 "Pepper Young'	'Singing Stars"	Hymn recital	Louis Browns	News service
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk	First game: Boston Red	Waltzing With You
3:15 Across Caribbean	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Sox- St. Louis Browns	Waltzing With You
3:30 News service	State Dept of Education:	'Pepper Young's Family	Baseball Interviews	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45 "Help Wanted"	speaker; orchestra	'Right to Happiness"	Second game: Boston Red	Jamboree
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Sox-St. Louis Browns	Woody Herman's Orch.
4:15 Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch..	Second game: Boston Red	Art Jarrett's Orch.
4:30 Un. Extension Talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones; sketch..	Sox-St. Louis Browns	Harry James' Orch.
4:45 Garden Almanac	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown; sk	Second game: Boston Red	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies;	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sox-St. Louis Browns	Red Nichols' Orch.
5:15 Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	2d game: Red Sox-Browns	Irish Melodies
5:30 "Follies"; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:45 American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 Comment; news	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports reporter	News service	Sports news
6:15 Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30 Joseph Schildkraut	Bing Crosby, songs	"The Jesters"	Monitor World News	Sports; Music Interlude
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Phil Saltman, pianist	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Sports; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Richard Salinger: news,
7:30 "Easy Aces"; sketch	The Lone Ranger: west-	Network program	Treasury Star Parade	Lyric Theater: drama
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; sketch	ern drama	John Barry, commenta.	Hal McIntyre's Orch.	Your Army
8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	"Rising Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner, sketch	comedy mystery drama.	News service	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Drama, with Jean	Quiz Program; guests;	Beat the Band: Hilde-	'Take a Card': quiz with	Grace Moore, songs
8:45 Hersholt; news	J. C. Flippen, m. c.	garde; H. Sosnick's Or.	Wally Butterworth	Boris Goldovsky, pianist
9:00 Lionel Barrymore:	Bandwagon, Freddy Mar-	Eddie Cantor; Nora Mar-	Gabriel Heatter, news	Handel's Concerti Grossi
9:15 Mayor of the Town	tin's Or; W. Donaldson	tin; comedy; guest; or.	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.	No. 1 and No. 9
9:30 Jack Carson Variety	Benny Goodman's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	"Soldiers With Wings";	Handel's Concerti Grossi
9:45 Show; guests	Dance Orchestra; song	"Mr. District Attorney"	drama; guest stars	No. 1 and No. 5
10:00 Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	News service
10:15 "Manon Lescaut"	"Waltz Time"	Musical Knowledge	Sunny Skylar, songs	Voice of the Army; dr.
10:30 Morton Gould's Or.	'The Symphonette,' with	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 Alec Templeton	M. Piastro, cond.	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Treasury Star Parade
11:00 News; World War 2	News	News; Sports; "Heroes"	News service	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:15 News; news analysis	Harry Green's Orch.	Richard Harkness, news	Buddy Franklin's Orch.	Dick Jurgens' Orch.
11:30 Vera Brodsky; Shos-	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Mal McIntyre's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 takovich Sonata	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Music You Want	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Day's End; news

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Plays

Colonial—"Othello," by William Shakespeare. Presented by the Theater Guild. Starring Paul Robeson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—"Charlie's Aunt," by Brandon Thomas. Featuring Allen Kearns and Marjorie Peterson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Kiss and Tell," comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Hyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"One Touch of Venus," presented by Cheryl Crawford. Starring Mary Martin, Kenny Baker and John Boles. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"The Skin of Our Teeth," by Thornton Wilder. Starring Gladys George. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Uncle Harry," by Thomas Job. Starring Eva Le Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—"Charlie's Aunt," by Brandon Thomas. Featuring Allen Kearns and Marjorie Peterson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"World of Plenty." 2, 5, 8. "The Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer. 3, 6, 9.

Fenway—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Lake. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:30. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 1:15, 4:40, 8.

Keith-Memorial—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:50.

Kenmore—"White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Sabu. 3, 6:30, 10. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Katherine Grayson. 1:10, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"Submarine Base," Alan Baxter, John Litel. 12:30, 3:50, 7:11, 10:17. Stage Show. 2:40, 5:56, 9:02.

Metropolitan—"Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. 10:19 a. m., 1:34, 4:49, 8:04. "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. 11:33 a. m., 2:48, 6:03, 9:18.

Modern—"Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 10:25 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Orpheum: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Dangerous Blonde," Edmund Lowe, Evelyn Keyes. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:40.

Paramount—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 10:30 a. m., 2:18, 5:40, 9:05. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:50.

RKO-Boston—"The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:20, 6:19, 9.

Scollay—"The Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Normand. 11 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

South Station—"Romance of Louisiana," "Champion Training Champions," "Journey to Yesterday," "Oil Is Blood," "Seeing Nellie Home," "The Beach Command," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. "Dangerous Blonde," Evelyn Keyes, Edmund Lowe. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Telepix—"Bob Hope and Bing Crosby," "South American Music," "Pete Smith," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"What's Buzzin' Cousin," Ann Miller, John Hubbard. 1:30, 4:45, 7:55. "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 2:25, 6:10, 9:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Some One to Remember," Mabel Paige. 11 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "No Place for a Lady." 1:45, 5.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "39 Steps," Robert Donat. "Wagons Roll at Night." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen. 1:30, 6.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Lucille Ball, Red Skelton. "Hitler's Madmen," Patricia Morison, John Carradine.

Coolidge Corner: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "What's Buzzin' Cousin?" Ann Miller, John Hubbard.

Cleveland Circle: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 1:45, 5.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Souls at Sea," Gary Cooper, George Raft. "Union Pacific" Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 2.

Harvard: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck, Michael O'Shea. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 2, 8.

University: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery, Cesar Romero. 3, 6:15, 9:40. "The Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "Bugles Roar," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop.

Codman Square: "Assignment in Britain," Pierre Aumont. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7:45. Franklin: "Assignment in Britain," Pierre Aumont. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Scorched Earth." 1:10. "Cowboy in Manhattan," Robert Paige. 2:08.

Park: "Good Luck Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Background to Danger," George Raft. 1:30, 7:45.

Hyde Park: "Two Yanks from Trinidad,"

World Policy by Bay State Sought by Women Voters

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Ways to get the people in this State to promote a foreign policy that will lead to international co-operation are being considered by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters at an all-day conference in Cambridge today.

In line with the program of the National League, the State group will devote its main effort this coming winter to giving the greatest number of persons possible the facts they need to have if they are to grasp the principle of international co-operation, according to Miss Emilie Everett, State Chairman of Foreign Policy, who is leading this afternoon's discussion.

"People who place their faith in a huge United States Army, Navy, and Air Force have no conception of the task of protecting our extensive geographical commitments," says Miss Everett. "They have little notion of what the cost would be in money and Government regulation of domestic affairs if we were to live in perpetual preparation for war."

The League feels that detailed discussion of the many blueprints for world organization, while interesting, may prove futile unless a larger proportion of America's citizens are aware of the necessity of international co-operation.

The importance of arousing the average citizen to a realization that national foreign policy affects his daily life and that he has a responsibility in forming it was stressed by Miss Eleanor Dennison, a member of the staff of the National League, who took part in this morning's meeting. "It is surprising how many persons are 'too busy' to think about the problems involved or else feel it's no use because they believe they can't do anything about them," she said.

Zonta Club Dinner

The Boston Zonta Club is holding its first dinner meeting of the season at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union this evening. Presiding for the first time will be Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, the new President, who will give a report on the June meeting of Zonta International at Lake Placid. A Service Committee report will be given by Miss Florence Daland, Chairman. Final plans for the regional conference to be held at the Hotel Sheraton, Oct. 9 and 10 will also be discussed.

P.-T. A. Group Praised

In connection with the opening of its state-wide membership drive this week, the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association received congratulations from Governor Saltonstall on its war activities.

"Your joint efforts of parents and teachers constantly to widen the field of knowledge and understanding," he said, "is proof of the high value which we place on freedom, tolerance, and faith. Good homes and good schools make good citizens. Good parents and good teachers are a powerful partnership and a vital one, for on them depends the development of men and women who appreciate and understand our civic problems, our way of life, and our ideals." The membership drive continues from Oct. 1 through 10.

Talk on Politics

"What About Politics?" will be the subject of a talk by Mayo Shattuck, President of the Massachusetts Bar Association and Chairman of the Resolutions Committee of the eastern division of the Republican Postwar Policy Association, at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts on Thursday, Sept. 30, at 10 a. m. Mrs. Raymond W. Wheeler, director of the political department, which is sponsoring the program, will preside. Following Mr. Shattuck's address, members and friends will attend a luncheon and discuss program plans for the winter

Friday Club Meeting

The Friday Club of Everett will observe President's Day at its opening meeting in the Masonic Temple, Broadway, Everett, on Friday, Oct. 1, at 1:30 p. m. Mrs. Charles S. Battis will preside and Mrs. Wallace R. Dunbar, war relief chairman, will report on the summer's activities.

Boston City Federation

Committee chairmen of the Boston City Federation will meet at the Women's Republican Club on Friday at 12:30 to complete plans for the coming year. The chairmen are: Community Service, Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon; Education, Mrs. Robert A. Reynolds; Legislative, Mrs. Malcolm Green; Municipal Affairs, Mrs. Benjamin F. Kraus; Public Health, Mrs. Joseph G. Reynolds, Jr.; Membership, Mrs. Hedley V. Howlett; Credentials and Hospitality, Mrs. Fred D. Sabin; Bulletin, Mrs. Howard T. Spaulding; Circulation Manager, Mrs. W. Wesley Gilmour; Printing, Mrs. Albion L. White; Press and Publicity, Mrs. Perley L. Barton.

Mrs. Max R. Ulin, President, will conduct an Executive Board meeting at 10:15 a. m. The first regular meeting will be held on Friday, Oct. 15, at 10:30 a. m. at the Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, Boston.

Tour of Houses

The Cambridge League of Women Voters is sponsoring a tour through 10 famous Cambridge houses on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 2, from 1 o'clock until 6. Harvard Professor of Architecture, Kenneth J. Conant, has written notes on the history and architecture of the houses for a booklet available to those attending.

Models of Tory Row [now Brattle Street] will be shown at 42 Brattle Street by their designer, Rupert B. Lillie, landscape architect. The tour will include Elmwood, the Ross house, the Ruggles-Fayerweather-Merriman house, the Faber du Faur house, the Hill house, the Longfellow house, the Brattle-Fuller house, the Flagg-Taylor-Cannon house, the Loring-Peirce-Fowler house, and Shady Hill.

Englishwoman to Speak

Miss Hilda Beal of England will be guest speaker on the Saturday evening program of the fall board meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs to be held next week end, Oct. 2 and 3, at the Hotel Kimball, Springfield. There will be an Advisory Council meeting on Saturday afternoon, and on Sunday morning, Dr. K. Frances Scott, State President, will report on the Lake George meeting of the National Board.

Extra Shoe Ration Goes for Children

Extra shoes for children were assured by the Office of Price Administration which announced today that, under the new coupon system, local War Price and Ration Boards will issue additional shoe rations to parents for each child according to its need.

The latest shoe rationing order provides for a larger allotment of shoes for growing children, a spokesman for the Regional OPA explained. If two pairs of shoes are insufficient, the parent has only to apply at the local board and produce evidence of a need for new shoes for the child. The coupon will be issued at once without red tape, it was stated.

The Rev. Charles D. Crane

The Rev. Charles D. Crane, who passed on in Braintree yesterday, was a pioneer in the organization of the Christian Endeavor Society, of which he was President and Field Secretary for a number of years.

Princeton University's second oldest graduate, the Rev. Mr. Crane was prominent in the Maine ministry from 1880 to 1910. He was born in Montclair, N. J., and graduated from Princeton in 1869 and from Union Theological Seminary, N. Y., in 1873. For 10 years he was pastor at Saylesville, R. I.

Merry Christmas for Malta

Toys for Children Decreed Admission Fee to Party

Cuddly toys for Maltese children will be the admission charge at tomorrow's Merry Christmas for Malta Party which will be held at the Copley-Plaza from 5 to 7:30 under the auspices of the British Workshop Division of the British War Relief Society. Miss Joan Titcomb, left, and Miss Diana Bird, members of the Committee, will arrange these toys for sale at the door for the convenience of those who do not have time to make or purchase their own. These are from the collection at Division's headquarters at 69 and 83 Newbury Street.

Speed in Proficiency Marks Army and Navy Aerial Gunners

War Activities in New England

With each of the peacetime shooting sports now "converted" to war-time gunnery training, Army and Navy aerial gunners are becoming better-than-average shots with an expenditure of less than one-third the ammunition.

This report was released today by the Remington Arms Company of Bridgeport, maker of many sizes of shells.

More than 3,000 shotgun shells, reported the company in one illustration, are required for the average peacetime marksman to become a "good shot." In disclosing the smaller amount required for developing military "wing shots," the company added that the aerial gunners attain proficiency in a comparatively few weeks, as compared with several seasons for peacetime shooters.

In a normal year, devotees of the clay-bird sports shoot nearly 100,000,000 shotgun shells. In this war year, few are to be had—although the ammunition industry is making more trap and skeet loads than ever before in its history, the Company said.

USO Awards

Outstanding volunteers for United Service Organizations work here were to be singled out for awards of merit this afternoon at the open-house being staged by the Greater Boston USO Committee at its new headquarters, 7 Water Street, from 3 until 6 o'clock.

Special pictorial and other displays of the many activities carried on by the five Greater Boston USO clubs, the 17 affiliated organizations, and various subcommittees have been put on view. Among the invited guests are Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin and ranking officials of the Army and Navy.

Colonel Smith Honored

Col. William A. Smith, commander of Fort Devens for the past three years, who is relinquishing command on reaching retirement age, received the Legion of Merit at a formal retreat yesterday for "exceptionally meritorious conduct and outstanding service."

Thousands of soldiers and a detachment of Wacs were drawn up in formation as Maj.-Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Service Command, awarded the medal.

Colonel Smith, who has been an officer for 34 years, reverts to inactive status after a four-month leave he is starting this week as accumulated time for past leave privileges as yet untaken.

Fast Builders

"The engineers are building airdromes faster than we can occupy them," reported Lieut.-Gen. Carl Spaatz, Commander of the North African Air Force, in a statement released today by the New England Division of the Corps of Engineers.

"Aviation Engineers" in particular were cited for building brand-new fields in Sicily, rather than make use of captured fields, many of which had been found to be sown with mines and cut up by plowing.

Double Launching

Two destroyer-escort vessels, constructed under Lend-Lease for the British Navy, will be launched Saturday at the Hingham yard of Bethlehem Steel Company, it was announced today by the First Naval District.

Honoring former captains in the British Navy, they will be named the HMS Ekins and HMS Redmil. Sponsors, who are wives of U. S. Navy captains on duty in Washington, are Mrs. Charles D. Wheelock and Mrs. James E. Hamilton.

Governor Favors Reinstating Ousted Haverhill Draft Board

If the five ousted members of Haverhill's Selective Service Board No. 76 seek reinstatement, Governor Saltonstall "would be glad to recommend them, knowing the quality of their citizenship," he said today.

The Governor was asked to intervene by State Representative Clifford R. Cusson (R) of Haverhill who alleged that approximately 40 men face the loss of ratings in the Navy's construction battalions because suspension of the board prevents draft clearance, he averred.

The members had been ousted early this month in a draft-fathers controversy.

Governor Saltonstall told reporters today that he had checked with State headquarters of Selective Service and had been advised that only four men were concerned in the situation in relation to the Seabees, members of the construction battalions.

Selection of a new board is proceeding "on schedule," it was explained at draft headquarters, with the assurance that functions would be resumed "without serious inconvenience to the prospects of anyone."

The procedure for appointment of a draft board calls for the Governor of a State to nominate candidates, who are appointed under Presidential authority by the National Director of Selective Service. Governor Saltonstall did not disclose today whether he had submitted an alternate list.

William H. Heath, Haverhill editor and one of the ousted members who acted as spokesman for the group, in an interview by telephone this afternoon said he had no comment to make on his attitude toward appeal for re-instatement.

'Othello' Rivaled By Saltonstall

Governor Saltonstall, who recently won laurels as an actor at the opening of Boston's Stage Door Canteen, today nearly matched talents with Paul Robeson, the Negro star appearing in "Othello" here. It came about like this:

When Mr. Robeson's manager called to make the appointment with the Governor, James Reynolds, the Governor's Secretary, jokingly remarked that he could have the appointment if Mr. Robeson would sing "Ol' Man River."

Today Mr. Robeson called on the Governor. After a few minutes the actor's manager said: "Now, Mr. Robeson will sing a few bars of 'Ol' Man River.'"

Governor Saltonstall protested that that was taking unfair advantage of the actor, whose singing of the song was one of the highlights of the musical "Show Boat," a few years ago.

"If Mr. Robeson sings 'Ol' Man River,'" the Governor said, grinning, "I'll sing 'School Days.' And that would drive him out of the office."

Mr. Robeson did not sing "Ol' Man River."

Free Tours Given 2,000 Servicemen

More than 2,000 members of the armed services enjoyed the series of Historic Boston Sight-Seeing Tours given free of charge by the Massachusetts Knights of Pythias this summer, it was disclosed Sunday at the conclusion of the trips. Men and women from 47 States and Hawaii; from England, Scotland, Australia, New Zealand, and all of the Canadian Provinces were guests of the Knights of Pythias.

The tours ran for 10 weeks and were conducted by Aaron Pinkney, Past Chancellor of King Solomon Lodge. The Pythian Sisters under the leadership of Mrs. Janey D. Murray, Grand Chief, assisted by Mrs. Adaline W. Nelson, Mrs. Phyllis M. Lamb, and Mrs. Kate Waterman acted as hostesses for the tour.

Co-operation Of Public Gets B. & M. Praise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 28—Attributing the success of the nation's railroads in handling troop and freight movements to the whole-hearted co-operation of the public, Herbert L. Baldwin, Publicity Manager of the Boston & Maine Railroad, today declared that in New England especially "shippers and receivers of freight have done a perfectly amazing job in helping the railroads."

Mr. Baldwin spoke at the Portland Kiwanis Club at the Lafayette Hotel here this noon.

"The attitude of the traveling public—many of them using railroads as a means of travel for the first time in many, many years—has, in general, been one of patience and understanding. This, despite the fact many of our 'new' patrons, since they couldn't use their automobiles, have been introduced to railroad passenger service at its worst," he said.

There have been complaints, he continued, but on the whole, the public has accepted crowded coaches, inability to obtain desired space in sleeping cars and other reserved accommodations; and other inconveniences good naturedly.

"On the Boston & Maine and on the Maine Central we have been able to maintain a surprising on-time record in passenger train service, despite the fact that passenger trains since Pearl Harbor are no longer the 'cock-of-the-rails' but are required to give way to the passage of troop trains and fast freights carrying materials of war."

In advocating continued railroad operation under private management, Mr. Baldwin said that the transportation industry is a far more efficient system than it was under governmental operation in the last World War.

"Those who think that, at the end of the war, the railroads are going to fold up and succumb to the competition of the automobile the truck, and the airplane, are, we believe, wrong," the speaker declared. "The Boston & Maine Central have been pioneers in providing a complete transportation system by rail, bus and air in northern New England, and your two railroads are still importantly interested in New England's own Northeast Airlines.

"The lessons which we have learned through providing wartime transportation will, we are sure, be most useful guides as to the extent in which all forms of transportation can be best used after the war to adequately, economically, and thoroughly serve northern New England industries and the communities in which they are located.

"We are already at work studying and conducting research into what forms and types of completely modern equipment will best provide, in the postwar period, efficient and speedy transportation for the territory we serve in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and New York State," he said.

Veteran of Battle of Tunisia Commands Edwards' Ack-Ack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Sept. 28—Ack-ack gunners at the vast Anti-Aircraft Artillery Training Center here now take their orders from a veteran commander in the Battle of Tunisia, Brig.-Gen. Joseph E. Harriman.

The new "C. O." succeeding Brig.-Gen. Morris C. Handwerk, who has been transferred to another AA command, had been in charge of all anti-aircraft batteries attached to the Second Corps in Tunisia.

When American troops landed in North Africa last November, General Harriman's units aided in the invasion of the Arzew Beach near Oran. Later, in the main battles, his units destroyed 131 enemy planes with an additional credit for 49 "probables." He was awarded the Order of the Purple Heart for injuries received from an exploding bomb during the African campaign.

Having been commander of the 52d Brigade here since his return, he brings to his new post a background of 23 years in AA operations, including duty in the Philippines and Hawaii.

A native of Appleton, Wis., General Harriman attended Lawrence College and Northwestern University before entering West Point from which he was graduated in 1920. After West Point, he was assigned to the first antiaircraft battalion to be activated after World War I. Later he served with the 60th Coast Artillery in the Philippines, the 61st Coast Artillery at Fort Monroe, Va., and the 64th Coast Artillery in Hawaii.

Upon his return to this country in 1932, the A. A. A. T. C. commander was made executive officer of the Submarine Mine Depot at Fort Monroe and then was assigned to the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He was graduated from this school in 1936.

Since that time General Harriman has served at Fort Barancas, Fla., as plans and training officer for harbor defense; executive officer for the Summer Training Corps; chief officer of coast artillery in the Organization and Training Section of the War Department, and chief of the Mobilization Section, AAA Command, Richmond, Va.

He also took courses at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, and at the Army War College, Washington, D. C.

Replacing General Harriman as commander of the 52d Brigade is Col. Alamson N. Burnell.

Army Signal Corps Photo

Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Harriman

With a background of 23 years in ack-ack duties, Brigadier General Harriman has just taken command of the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Training Center at Camp Edwards.

New Consumer Co-operative Is Set Up at Burlington, Vt.

Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 28—Consumer co-operatives, which a few years ago promised to make considerable inroads in the retail trade in Vermont, have again come into public notice with the opening of a store in Burlington, supported by a membership of 200 families.

In this co-operative venture, any savings or profits accruing will be paid back to the membership in proportion to the amount of their purchases, and not in proportion to the stock they hold in the co-operative.

The store will specialize in brands of goods packed by a large Vermont wholesale co-operative in which the local organization owns stock, and from which it will receive a share of the profits at their wholesale source.

The new store will carry a full line of groceries, canned goods, produce, baked goods, and poultry. With one third of the co-operative membership being made up of farm families, farm products will be bought from that group.

Several similar co-operative store ventures have been successfully conducted for several years in the villages of Plainfield, Adamant and Putney.

Retirement Plan

A retirement system for State employees may be functioning by the first of the year, it was announced by Gov. William H. Wills, following a meeting of the State Emergency Board on Friday.

Meeting with the members of the board was George B. Buck of New York City, actuarial consultant retained by the Governor in an advisory capacity while the board is considering the retirement plan set-up.

Maple Sugar

For the first time in more than a decade, the Cary Maple Sugar Co., Inc., of St. Johnsbury, has been returned to private ownership. Since 1931 control has been vested in banks of New York City, Caledonia County and Canada.

Leading citizens of New England have become the principal owners of the corporation through purchase of the interests held by these banks. The sale included also the affiliates of the Cary Co., the Maple Grove Inc., Cary Maple Sugar Co. of Canada, Ltd., and the Vermont Maple Syrup Co.

W. Arthur Simpson, Vermont director of Old Age Assistance, is chairman of the company's Board of Directors. Edward R. Bayland of St. Johnsbury, was elected President, Andrew B. Moote of St. Johnsbury and James Stone of Brockton, Mass., Vice-Presidents and Robert Pierce of St. Johnsbury, Treasurer. E. S. Lindsay of Brockton, Mass., was elected one of the directors.

Quincy War Bonds

Mayor Charles A. Ross of Quincy announced today that, if legal authority could be found in the city laws, he would direct that the city buy several hundred thousand dollars of war bonds. The Mayor said there were substantial balances in the excess and deficiency fund and the water reserve fund that could be used for the purchase of bonds.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red stamps, "X," "Y," and "Z" in War Ration Book No. 2 valid; expire Oct. 2.

Today—Brown stamps "A" "B," and "C" of War Ration Book No. 3 now valid. "A" and "B" stamps expire on Oct. 2; "C" on Oct. 30.

Oct. 3—Brown "D" stamps become valid; Oct. 10—Brown "E" stamps become valid; Oct. 17—Brown "F" stamps become valid. All expire on Oct. 30. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps became valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31.

Canned Goods—Today—Blue stamps, "U," "V," and "W," now valid; expire Oct. 20.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each, but expiration dates vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons are good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 becomes valid for one pair on Nov. 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Worcester to Get First War Statue

A marble relief of Lieut. Margos Margosian by George Aarons, well-known sculptor of Boston, was presented to the City of Worcester Friday night. It is believed to be one of the first memorials of World War II to be completed in this country.

Lieutenant Margosian was killed in action on Jan. 8, 1943, while leading a platoon of men across a river to establish a beachhead near Buna Mission, New Guinea. He was a resident of Worcester and president of Local 24, United Shoe Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations. Members of his Union presented the memorial.

Dimout Lengthened

Shortening of dusk these days means the lengthening of the dimout with householders scheduled to draw their shades just a half hour after sunset beginning Thursday instead of the full hour permitted during the summer months, the Regional Office of Civilian Defense announced today.

Pace Gets Hot As Bond Drive Nears Its End

Insurance employees of Massachusetts today were beginning to devote one day's time for the next five days to act as War Bond salesmen for the Third War Loan. With sales of $115,600,000 needed in order for Massachusetts to put its quota over the $783,000,000 set by the United States Treasury, nearly 10,000 employees scattered throughout the State are participating in the last-minute campaign.

Total Bay State sales announced yesterday by the War Finance Committee were $667,400,000, or 85 per cent of the quota, up to Sunday night.

Sales of War Bonds were unquestionably due to be sent soaring as banks in Massachusetts began to report their quotas sold during the special night openings last night.

At a launching yesterday at the George W. Lawley and Sons, Inc., shipyard, Neponset, more than $500,000 in War Bonds were sold at a rally following the event. Attending the launching were a group of wounded Marine Corps, Navy, and Merchant Marine heroes.

The New England Sector Army War Bond Cavalcade visited Needham this afternoon and will be in Norwood tonight.

Civilians to Get About 65 Per Cent Of the Fish Supply

About 65 per cent of the total food fish supply will be available to civilians during the year ending June 30, 1944, it is estimated by the War Food Administration, according to the Boston Market News Service of the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service.

This total will provide a per capita quantity of 7.9 pounds, or 1.3 pounds less than last year, the report stated. Allocations of food fish for the fiscal year have been made on the basis of an anticipated supply of 1,531,000,000 pounds, compared with a supply of 1,691,000,000 pounds in 1942 and an average of 1,507,000,000 pounds for the five pre-war years of 1935 to 1939, inclusive.

While 83 per cent of the fresh, salted and cured supplies will be available to civilians, it was necessary to allocate more than 50 per cent of the canned varieties for direct war purposes.

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They're Passing Out the Doughnuts Again

By a Staff Photographer

New Salvation Army Canteen Is Dedicated

Ceremonies marking dedication of the Salvation Army's newest addition to its Canteen fleet, stationed on Summer Street opposite the South Station in a lot provided by the Gulf Oil Company. Arthur A. Williams, who loaned the Canteen to the Army for the duration, is at the right, with Lieut. Ruth Carleton offering him one of the Army's world-famed doughnuts; and, center, Col. Richard F. Stretton, provincial commander of the Army. At left is J. Willard Hayden, President of the South End Boys' Club and public benefactor. This Canteen service is but one unit of the Army's many activities to be maintained from the $310,000 now being raised in its Greater Boston Annual Appeal.

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Collins Block
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Open: Weekdays Holidays and Sundays
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All Servicemen and Servicewomen WELCOME

British Eighth Army Takes Foggia

Continued from Page 1

of Foggia with its 12 satellite airfields.

Official reports disclosed the vanguard of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army entered the city at 3 p. m. Sept. 27, easily overcoming opposition.

At the same time, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army registered gains of from two to five miles to the north in the Salerno area in the face of stubborn German resistance.

The Fifth Army captured the towns of Lioni and Castelnuovo on the eastern flank of this line, which was held by American troops. The city of Melfi also was taken.

North of Salerno, British troops plunged forward two miles.

Some idea of the intense fighting encountered by the Fifth Army was given by prisoners of the German 16th Panzer Division who said their division had been virtually put out of action, with its losses exceeding 50 per cent.

The German communiqué said the "pressure of the Anglo-Americans in Southern Italy had been increased considerably with the landing of fresh forces." It added: "While all attacks were beaten back in the Salerno area, our troops have disengaged themselves according to plan in the area of Foggia and have retreated to prepared mountain positions. Foggia was evacuated after destruction of all installations of war importance."

On the Eighth Army front "considerable casualties" were inflicted upon the Germans in the drive on Foggia, headquarters announced, but there were indications that German resistance was slight on the swift advance against General Kesselring's forces which were left at the mercy of British columns.

Capture of Foggia Big Aid to Allies

From a strategic standpoint, Foggia is perhaps the most important city captured in the Italian campaign to date.

It is a city of about 85,000 and possesses one of the best airdromes in all Italy and a dozen smaller fields that will place powerful Allied air forces within closer striking distance of the Balkans, as well as Southern Germany and the great Ploesti oil fields of Rumania.

Foggia was the No. 1 objective of the Allied drive in Southern Italy.

"It is obvious that the Allied drive in the East has made perilous the German position in the Naples area," an Allied Headquarters spokesman said.

Foggia, in addition to being an air base, is a road center, with at least six main highways leading into it from all directions.

The Allied drive again made some headway east of Salerno toward the Adriatic, where heavier opposition was met.

The drive into the hills toward Nocera, 10 miles northwest of Salerno, made steady progress in bitter hand-to-hand fighting. Capture of this road junction will take the Allies to the edge of the plain leading to Naples, vital port which the Germans have been systematically destroying.

The capture of Melfi, 40 miles from the Adriatic, represented an advance of five miles beyond the previously reported Allied position. This gain was made by the American east wing of the Fifth Army and it placed the Allies within the road network area leading to the back door of Naples.

How long General Kesselring can continue his defense north of Salerno in face of the Allied drives in other directions is a matter of opinion unless he decides to draw away his forces in the Naples area in a "Stalingrad" defense.

The Allied advances were made with only limited air cover because for the second day in succession bad weather grounded most aircraft. Fighter-bombers attacked Viterbo airdrome 40 miles north of Rome and strafed troops and truck concentrations in the battle area.

All Well at Vatican, Germans Report

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, Sept. 28

Apparently trying to explain away their establishment of a guard at the Vatican City and minimize criticism, the Germans in Rome have issued an official declaration saying, in effect, that all is well in the Holy City.

A German statement was published in Il Corriere Della Sera, Milan newspaper, saying:

German troops watching the demarcation line between the Vatican and Italian territory are required to see that no enemy national crosses into the Vatican.

Nothing has occurred which could lead to a protest between the Vatican and the German Legation.

The basilica of St. Peter's has remained closed and all the other churches in Rome remain open. One may enter St. Peter's with special permission.

garrisons in the Crimea. A Berlin radiocast said Temryuk was evacuated Sept. 26 after military installations were dynamited.

Most sensational of the Soviet gains recorded Sept. 27 was the capture of an east bank suburb of Dniepropetrovsk, in a hand-to-hand struggle across the river from that big steel and power city on the Dnieper River bend.

Their backs to the broad Dnieper, the Nazis fought to the last. Remnants of their rearguards were hurled into the Dnieper as Red Army troops overran the suburb of Nizhnedneprovsk and seized huge piles of abandoned war loot, the Russian communiqué said.

The Russians said they reclaimed 1,320 towns and villages—biggest one-day haul of the summer offensive—in action on the war's longest land front. All along the Dnieper's length "our troops . . . were wiping out or capturing individual German groupings on the left bank," the communiqué declared.

Moscow said German troops, reeling under the impact of the Soviet steamroller tactics, were surrendering by the hundreds. The Red Air Force, blasting concentrations of enemy forces at river crossings, also ranged far ahead to blow up German troop trains and rail junctions west of the river.

Russians Press Battle for Kiev

The battle for Kiev, the great central bastion high on the west bank of the Dnieper, was developing, and a Berlin radiocast said that Soviet troops, striking by night, had crossed the river 50 miles to the north and were battling the Germans on the west bank.

On the Gomel-Vitebsk sector, Red Army spearheads captured Terekhovka, 22 miles southeast of Gomel, southern junction of the Mogilevorsha-Vitebsk railway, and were advancing despite stiff resistance, Russian dispatches indicated.

Gomel is on the Sozh River, a tributary of the Dnieper, and is situated on the great north road from Kiev. Five railway lines radiate from Gomel, one linking westward with Warsaw, another with Leningrad. Its capture by the Russians would imperil the whole German defense system in White Russia as far north as the Baltic States.

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, Nazi military commentator, said in a Berlin radiocast that the Russians were across the Dnieper in several places, and that heavy fighting was going on between Zaporozhe and the Sea of Azov.

Continent:

Three Nazi Cities Blasted by RAF

Royal Air Force heavy bomber armadas struck three German cities on the night of Sept. 27, concentrating on the rubber center of Hannover in the second attack in force on that city within a week, amid indications that it is due for the same destructive punches which leveled Hamburg.

The three-ply night offensive also hit at the big German naval base of Emden, in swift follow-up to the Flying Fortress raid during which American bombers dropped a mixed load of high explosives, incendiaries, and pamphlets.

Another RAF target was Brunswick.

The night attack was the 11th heavy bombing delivered on Germany this month, and marked the 48th time Hannover—about 380 miles from Britain and 160 miles due west of Berlin—has been bombed since the start of the war. The Hannover raid cost the RAF 38 bombers.

Returning crewmen reported tremendous flames eating through the city, which is a huge rail center and the site of numerous oil refineries and motor factories, in addition to Germany's largest rubber factory, the Continental Gummiewerke.

For Emden, important U-boat haven on the north coast, it was the second blasting within little more than a 12 hours. The Fortresses had plowed through adverse weather to drop their bombs, employing comparatively new methods devised to make American daylight offensives as effective in bad weather as in good.

A very strong force of RAF bombers hit Hannover on the night of Sept. 22 in a highly concentrated attack of probably 2,000 tons packed into 30 minutes.

DNB said the British attacks on Hannover and Brunswick caused casualties. It was the third raid on Brunswick, which lies 53 miles northwest of Magdeburg on the main railway line from Berlin and which is important for its metal and machinery industries.

Allies Concentrate On Rubber Sources

The close attention being paid to Hannover and other German rubber centers—it was the fifth big blow to the Reich's rubber sources in four months—made it increasingly clear the Allies are concentrating on German rubber destruction.

Flying Fortresses hit the synthetic rubber plant at Huls in June, and in July they struck at the Continental Gummiewerke in Hannover. The RAF took up the Hannover attack on Sept. 22 and Sept. 27, after earlier in the month bombing the big Dunlop rubber factory at Montlucon, France.

At Emden, the Americans used their "pathfinders" technique, which undoubtedly is one of the new tactics which Gen. H. H. Arnold said recently were being set up to combat the hitherto big weather obstacle.

By mounting high-explosive bombs in a different manner, the Americans were able to carry a greater load of incendiaries, and this procedure was followed, although it was not the first time they dropped fire bombs.

The Canadian bomber group based in Britain sent three types of heavy bomb carriers out with the RAF to rekindle Hannover's fires.

Wellingtons, Lancasters, and Halifaxes made up the several Canadian squadrons, and of the 38 bombers reported missing, nine were Canadian. In addition, hundreds of Canadian airmen were in the crews of the other RAF bombers.

Russia:

3 Cities Imperiled By Soviet Advance

Three key cities of White Russia—Gomel, Mogilev, and Vitebsk—were in danger from advancing Red Army forces, while further south other Soviet columns continued their unrelenting pressure against Kiev, Kremenchug, Dniepropetrovsk, and Melitopol, springboard for a possible drive into the Crimea.

The last German Caucasian base of Temryuk was overrun Sept. 27, a Moscow war communique said, virtually sealing the fate of whatever Axis forces were left in the northwestern Caucasus. They faced certain capture or flight across the Kerch Strait to join the German garrisons in the Crimea.

Russians Reach Objective

By a Staff Artist

Battle Line Along Dnieper

White arrows indicate main points at which the Russians are exerting pressure against the Germans, black line showing approximately the position of battle front at the moment. The line will be found to follow the Dnieper River closely for several hundred miles.

Alpine Tunnel Remains Blocked

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 28

The British Broadcasting Corporation said that "latest reports" showed the 8½-mile-long Mt. Cenis tunnel through the Alps, main railroad link between France and Italy, still was blocked after being blown up by Italians shortly after the announcement of the armistice with the Allies, and "will be out of order for several months."

The BBC added that the railroad communication from Yugoslavia to Italy via East Venice also was broken as a result of action by Slovenian Patriots operating "on both sides of the Italian-Yugoslav border."

South Pacific:

Allies Advance Towards Madang

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, whose New Guinea troops have won virtually complete control of 80 important miles of the New Guinea coast line from Salamaua to Finschhafen since Sept. 12, now have opened a thrust toward Madang, 170 more miles to the northwest.

This movement, while Australians are battering at the last Japanese defenses before tottering Finschhafen, is an overland one developing in the broad Markham Valley at a point 68 miles northwest of Lae.

A communiqué disclosed the capture of Sagerak, a village approximately 70 miles south and slightly east of Madang. It was the first hint of a land drive in that direction.

Sagerak is eight miles northwest of Kaiapit, a valley village where Sept. 18, two days after the fall of Lae, big transport planes landed on a grassy field and unloaded Australian soldiers who clashed with an enemy force of 200, killing 120 and routing the others.

Whether Sagerak's capture was achieved by the air-borne force which took Kaiapit or meant a consolidated Allied line for all the 68 miles from Sagerak to Lae was not made clear. Since Lae's fall, General MacArthur's forces definitely controlled the valley for 20 miles from that air base back to the airstrip of Nadzab, seized by paratroopers Sept. 5.

Recently, Mitchell medium bombers swung low over the valley 85 miles northwest of Lae to bomb and strafe enemy troops seeking a backdoor exit from the debacle at Lae and Salamaua.

There are enemy air bases around Madang and Astrolabe Bay provides a harbor.

At Finschhafen, Australian troops, which landed six miles to the north on Sept. 22 menace the air and supply base from two directions. One force which crossed the Bumi River near its mouth is three-quarters of a mile north of the town. Another force which moved inland before crossing the river is closing in from the west on ridges overlooking Finschhafen. Still another contingent is battling Japanese around Sattelberg Mission.

Balkans:

Germans Report Corfu Occupied

The Berlin Radio reported that German troops had landed on the island of Corfu, off the northwest coast of Greece across the Ionian Sea from the heel of the Italian boot.

Berlin said the Germans occupied the entire island after Italian troops turned down a surrender ultimatum.

The German announcement, recorded here by the Associated Press, said:

"Yesterday German battle groups landed on Corfu Island. The landing took place after an ultimatum to the Badoglio troops which held the island was refused. The Germans broke down resistance and brought in several thousand prisoners. They occupied the entire island after a short fight."

The Berlin Radio also reported that German troops had captured the Yugoslav harbor town of Spalato [Split]) which was occupied by Yugoslav guerrillas after Italy's capitulation.

The radiocast said: "The Dalmatian port of Spalato on the Adriatic coast which was occupied by Badoglio forces and insurgents acting jointly was stormed and captured by German troops."

Meanwhile Yugoslav guerrilla forces were reported to be menacing the German base at Niksitch in Montenegro after capturing the mountain town of Savnik, 50 miles inland from the Adriatic Sea.

Capture of Savnik was announced in a special communiqué radiocast by the Yugoslav liberation army and heard in London by Yugoslav listeners. Patriot forces also were said to be in control of Zadljak, 15 miles northeast of Niksitch, and to command communications between German bases in the interior.

German forces in Montenegro were reported sandwiched between guerrilla troops operating in the mountains and a long coastal area.

The Yugoslav bulletin said bitter fighting continued at Sinj in the north, where German troops who attempted to recapture Spalato were declared to have been put on the defensive. It added that the struggle for Susak, in the Fiume area, was continuing indecisively.

Reports from Yugoslavia said that more than 50,000 Italian soldiers and their equipment have joined the liberation forces and and one group, aiding Croat guerrillas, were said to have annihilated the German garrison at Bihac.

Ohio Lubrication Plant Wrecked in Night Fire

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 28 (AP)—Fire virtually destroyed the Fiske Bros. Refining Co. last night, causing damage estimated at $350,000 and injuring three firemen.

Cause of the blaze, which threw a thick pall of black smoke over the northeast section of the city, was not determined immediately, but an observer reported the fire started in an oil tanker and spread quickly through the four-story structure.

Soviets Push Nazis Nearer Great Marsh

Continued from Page 1

Germans have announced the evacuation of important military points even before the Russians claimed their capture.

That one of the German High Command's greatest problems is a shortage of reserves is substantiated by the emphasis in the Reich press upon the immense advantage of a new shortening of the line.

The Voelkischer Beobachter, after declaring that "Europe's fate will be settled on the Russian Front, not in Italy," stresses the great strategic advantage of shortening the line by hundreds of kilometers, which, although regrettable, results in keeping Germany's military and economic strength unimpaired and its military machine completely intact.

Best Stand in Marshes

The German High Command must have a shorter front so as to economize forces. Such an effective front—what the Germans call auffangslinie—could not be the Dnieper, which is a good water barrier but is not sufficiently formidable.

The Germans must retreat to the great Pripet Marshes. But before this can be done effectively strong rear-guard actions must be fought on the Dnieper bend. There the Germans are at present fighting hard—in fact, they must continue to fight until the troops are evacuated from Kuban and as long as large forces remain in the Crimea.

The German press emphasizes that there is no intention of withdrawing from the Crimea. Whether they can stay there is another question but certainly its loss would give Russia a good base from which to menace the Danube delta and would enable the Russian Black Fleet to operate against the Eastern Balkans.

Germans Still Formidable

It would be a serious mistake to conclude that the German armies on the Eastern Front have become a rabble in arms. Discipline, leadership, and organization still are maintained, and with the existing cohesion and their up-to-date weapons these armies continue to be formidable. But there is little doubt that they are fighting under the shadow of frustration.

There is a great difference, for example, between them and the British defeats three years ago in the Battle of Britain. Those defeats were suffered when Great Britain still was unprepared. Germany's defeats are being inflicted upon it after the greatest preparations in modern warfare and after its strength has passed its zenith.

It is doubtful whether the German High Command can re-enforce the Western European Front without serious risk of further losses in the East. What they most hope for are seasonal rains which will check Russian advances and already German press is beginning talk of the arrival of "General Mud." Today at Hitler's headquarters at Bydgoszcz [Bromberg] near the Vistula, prestige considerations are subordinated to military considerations and the German High Command, not the Nazi Party, decides the moves.

'Plain Talk' to Russia Planned by U. S.-British

Continued from Page 1

also a man who has tilled well in the same soil. The two men may be of domestic political value to the Administration. But if it was a case of disposing of two birds with one stone, the Russian consideration certainly was prominent in the decisions. While Prime Minister Churchill's reinclusion of Lord Beaverbrook in his Cabinet must have been almost exclusively because of his long record of advocating just about everything the Kremlin ever has asked of Britain.

Method Criticized

Such measures do not altogether satisfy some who suspect the President and the Prime Minister of having "played it safe" by setting up a gentleman's agreement between their two countries as the "first" guaranty for the future and then looking toward Moscow as an opportunity which may add something on top of that structure.

Sir Stafford Cripps in his Newcastle speech obviously, though indirectly, charged that this was the wrong way to go about building a permanent agreement with Russia. But whether it would have been better to avoid any appearance of an Anglo-American agreement in advance of the three-cornered discussions, the fact remains that both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill are trying hard to do what they can along the road they have chosen.

A further indication of Washington's earnest desire to make the most possible out of the Moscow conference is the indication that Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, personally will head the American delegation. This involves no small sacrifice for Mr. Hull who has gone to considerable trouble and loss of time in the past to avoid travel by air and who never would take such an arduous journey as the trip to Moscow unless he felt that his personal presence at the conference would be accepted by the Kremlin as evidence of his sincere desire to make the meeting a success.

The official feeling at both the Foreign Office in London and the State Department in Washington is that Moscow understands forthright language better than pampering and that the Anglo-American delegates will be more, not less, warmly received, if Moscow knows that they have their own alternative to a "collaboration-with-Russia" policy ready.

Thus while the appointments of Mr. Stettinius, Mr. Harriman, and Lord Beaverbrook represent the hand of friendship extended to the Kremlin, the left hand contains the alternative of an Anglo-American "power" alliance which is considered the necessary answer should Moscow be tempted to go its own way down the path of Russian isolationism — a path which conceivably could include a separate peace with Germany.

Moscow has its own alternative policies between which, so far as London and Washington can know, no choice has yet been made. There never has been any official commitment of the Kremlin to continuation of the war beyond the objective of freeing all Russian soil of the invader, except the military alliance with Britain. And Moscow statements about the postwar treatment of Germany are notably at variance with the desire of both London and Washington to "sterilize" the militarism in Germany which already has plunged the world into war twice within the past half century.

It is disclosing no state secrets to say that so far as either London or Washington knows officially the Kremlin has not committed itself in its own mind either to a continuation of the war to the final end of German occupation by Allied troops or to a postwar role of collaboration with its wartime Allies. Perhaps Mr. Stalin does intend to do these things. But if so, he has not made that intention fully clear to either the President or the Prime Minister, who continue to hope that this is the case but are not certain.

In other words, there seems to be sufficient conceivable opportunity for German intrigue to make the Moscow conferences seem like the most important move of the war at this time. And surface indications of the direction of German activity would seem to indicate that Berlin has its hopes.

Success is by no means taken for granted in higher Anglo-American quarters. It is fully realized that the Germans have much to offer Russia which can be tempting to a country which has suffered as Russia has, and which also possesses a deeply ingrained dogmatic suspicion of the so-called "capitalist" powers.

In fact, it can be stated authoritatively that in making plans for the conference, official Washington feels that its delegation is journeying to Moscow primarily to find out whether the world after this war is going to move into a period of sound collaboration towards stability, or into a new period of vast sectional rivalries on a greater and more dangerous scale than anything the world ever has known before.

Salvador Asks U. S.: 'Can You Spare a Dime?'

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Central Reserve Bank has requested the United States to send 2,000,000 dimes to Salvador to alleviate a shortage of fractional currency.

The Government last week authorized circulation of United States 10-cent pieces in Salvador, stipulating that they would be accepted as the equivalent of 25-centavo coins.

Sforza Reported Ready to Aid

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP) — The Algiers Radio reported today that Count Carlo Sforza, noted Italian anti-Fascist, has messaged Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio that he is ready to offer "full support" to the present Italian Government as long as it continues its efforts to defeat the Germans.

The announcement said the message was released at Premier Badoglio's headquarters on the Italian mainland. Count Sforza has been living in New York.

[The United States and Great Britain have urged that the Badoglio Government be "broadened" to include representatives of Italian liberal parties and Italian liberals abroad, according to a report from the New York Times' correspondent in London.

Transportation of Liberals

It is understood, the Times related, that Marshal Badoglio has agreed to this and arrangements have been made to transport liberals, including Count Sforza, first to Algiers, and later to Italy.]

On Sept. 24 a Swiss report said that Count Sforza, former Italian Foreign Minister, would enter the Badoglio Cabinet as the representative of an anti-Fascist organization active abroad for 20 years. In New York Count Sforza's daughter, Miss Fiammetta Sforza, said she had been authorized by her father to deny the report.

Today's message, directed in English to North America by the United Nations' Radio at Algiers, said in part:

"In my opinion, it is the essential duty of all Italians, regardless of party or political convictions, to contribute to the defeat of the German Army and the expulsion of Germans from Italy.

No Hindrance

"As long as Marshal Badoglio is devoted to this task, I would consider it criminal to do anything which might weaken his position or hinder his work in the fight for the liberation of Italy and the Italian people.

"I am ready to offer my full support to Marshal Badoglio as long as he continues in his efforts in this direction. This is the only way to destroy the last criminal remnants of Fascism."

In New York, Countess Sforza said that any report that the Count had communicated with Premier Badoglio was "absolutely incorrect."

"Count Sforza has never been in communication with Badoglio or members of his Government," she said, "and any such report is inexact."

The Count, she said, was "out of town" and could not be reached for comment until tomorrow. She refused to say where he was.

King at Brindisi?

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Vichy Radio said in a radiocast recorded by the Associted Press that King Victor Emmanuel III and the Government of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio now were at Brindisi, Adriatic port on the heel of the Italian boot.

[Delayed dispatches received Sept. 26 through Allied censorship from "somewhere in Southern Italy" said that the King, Crown Prince Umberto, Premier Badoglio and his Government were in a Southern Italian city which in effect had been made the Provisional Capital. The name of the city was said to have been withheld from publication for security reasons.]

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GOOD NEWS FROM THE PRODUCTION FRONT

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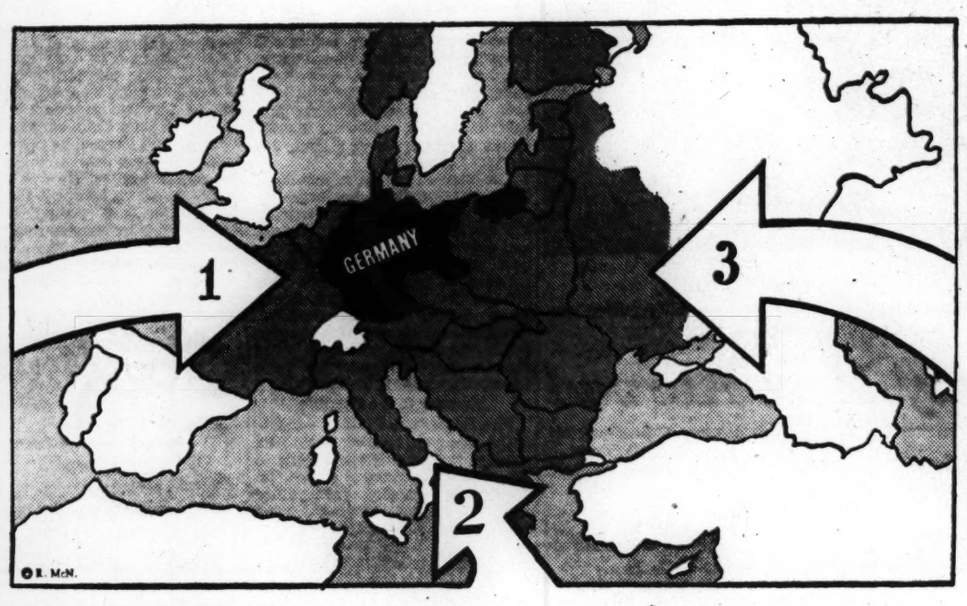
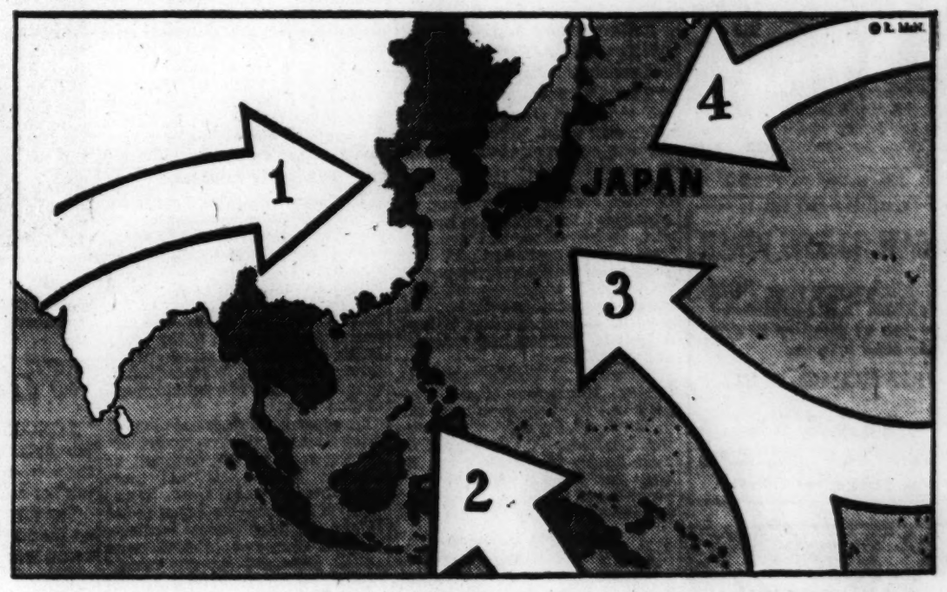
On the battlefronts and on the production fronts the drive for Victory sets an even greater pace



Even as this message is released, the fleets and armies and air power of the United Nations press in upon our enemies from all directions. In Europe the attack comprises (1) mighty American and R.A.F. air blows from Britain; (2) assault by sea, air and land from Africa and through Italy; (3) the irresistible power of the great Russian war machine rolling on and on.

Against Japan there are (1) attacks by air and land through China and from India; (2) our relentless push up through New Guinea from Australia; (3) successful attacks by our fleets on enemy outposts; (4) recovery of the Aleutians as a base for possible future offensive operations.



Back the Attack

We can all join the "Big Push"—and we must!—by buying the War Bonds and Stamps that put more and better weapons in the hands of our brave fighters. Buy more War Bonds and back the attack!

With the walls of Hitler's Europe breached—with Allied might pushing forward in the Pacific—with the Great Attack now under way on every battlefront—the production front, too, is gearing itself to the bitter, decisive effort.

And with ever-increasing demands on America's manpower for the fighting forces, war goods manufacture, food production and other necessary civilian activities, General Motors is keenly aware that the demands of the crucial months ahead call for utmost devotion to the job—*for even greater efficiency and productivity from those of us left to work when so many have gone to fight.* ★

Keeping Pace With Change

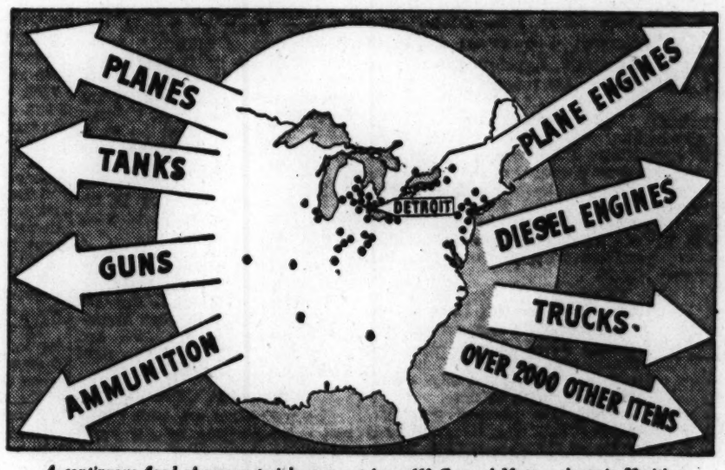
Successful production for war means change—change to match or surpass the improved weapons of our enemies—change to fit our weapons to new and constantly changing theaters of war—change to build improvements and new designs into our war production, based on the lessons of experience on the actual battlefields.

Of course, changes in production mean temporary setbacks in volume of output, involving, as they do, many problems of tooling, material supply and retraining of manpower.

Nevertheless, General Motors is meeting the demands of these changes, with all the difficulties they present, and at the same time continuing to push production higher and higher—now more than 100% above a year ago—each quarter higher than the last. Through improved methods and more effective organization of production we are giving our fighting forces more and more guns, planes, tanks and other war supplies.

We know our job is to give our armed forces "what they want when they want it."

The ultimate in production will depend on the country's decision on the balance between war production and manpower requirements for other purposes.

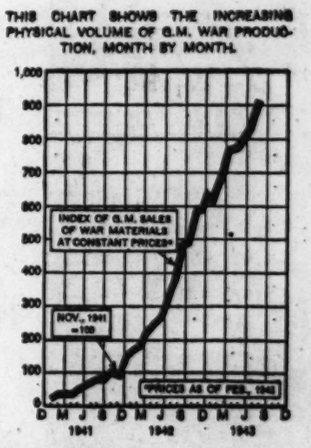


A continuous flood of war materials goes out from 112 General Motors plants in 50 cities of the United States and Canada to our fighting forces the world around.

★*75,190 GENERAL MOTORS EMPLOYEES ARE NOW IN THE ARMED FORCES.*

Every American can well be thankful for the demonstrated ability of our military leaders to cope with the changing requirements of this mechanized and global war.

And it should be equally gratifying to know that American industry has also been able to adapt itself to these changing conditions. Cooperating with the military, American industry is performing the greatest production feat in all history.



The Job Ahead

The crucial months ahead will doubtless bring equal if not greater problems, as new strategies call for new equipment.

There must be no let-up in the war effort. There must be the utmost devotion to the job on the part of every man and woman in industry. We are acutely conscious of the need for *increased* effort, *improved* methods, *greater* efficiency and, above all, *more effectiveness from available manpower.*

As long as the "Big Push" is on along the battlefronts, the production push for more and better weapons will continue in General Motors plants—so that we may deliver, as we are now delivering, our allotted share of the overwhelming air power, fire power, armored power, mobile power and sea power which, on battlefronts the world around, already foretell the Axis' doom.

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Danes Face New Nazi Reign of Terror

By Religious News Service

GENEVA, Sept. 28—Bishop Hans Fugslang-Damgaard, Primate of the Danish Lutheran Church, has been placed under house arrest by German occupation authorities in Denmark, according to reports reaching church circles here. By this move, the Germans have attempted to silence completely the Danish church leadership.

Bishop Fugslang-Damgaard is the third supreme church figure to have been placed under restrictive custody in Nazi-occupied countries. The other primates are Bishop Eivind Berggrav, of the Norwegian State Lutheran Church, and Patriarch Gavriol, head of the self-governing Orthodox Church of Yugoslavia.

By Martin Ebon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Associated Press dispatches from Stockholm today indicate that a new reign of terror has begun in Denmark, as Gen. Kurt Dalüge, ruthless trouble shooter for Heinrich Himmler's Gestapo, assumes the control previously exercised by Gen. Hermann von Hannecken, who had been military dictator since Aug. 29.

According to the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter, one of General Dalüge's first acts was to start, under the personal orders of Hitler, the deportation of 6,000 Danish Jews.

But in spite of this terrorism, it seems apparent that anti-German sentiment among the Danes remains as strong as ever and is finding expression in continued acts of sabotage.

While King Christian X commemorated his birthday under imprisonment at Sorgenfri Palace, Bishop Fugslang-Damgaard voiced the spirit of the Danish people, declaring: "Never has our people's gratitude to the King been greater."

"He has never so needed our intercession as now. Let your services even outwardly be characterized by the festive spirit for instance by choir services and church decorations," the Bishop told clergymen in Copenhagen, as reported in "Dagens Nyheter," quoted by the Office of War Information.

Siege Not Lifted

It is this "festive spirit," this anti-German feeling now centering around the person of King Christian which the Germans fear. For this reason, the strict state of siege was not lifted before the King's birthday, although that had been forecast by the Germans.

Curfew from 8 p. m. to 5 a. m. still is strictly enforced. All cafes and restaurants are forced to close at 7 p. m. Recently, 45 persons who missed the last street car home on a Monday night, were taken into custody and compelled to spend the night in jail.

Gen. Hermann von Hannecken, German commander in Denmark, announced that all Danes have to give up any arms and ammunition in their possession. Although the penalty for noncompliance with this order is execution, only very few Danes turned in their arms before the original deadline of Sept. 5. The date has now been extended until October.

According to Stockholm reports, General Hannecken offered freedom to 8,000 Danish officers imprisoned by the Germans, under the condition that they declare their loyalty to the Germans. He was unsuccessful, however, as every one of the officers is reported to have refused to accept his offer.

Wehrmacht Offended

Arrests for curfew violations continued last week in Copenhagen. Two Danes were sentenced to two months' and two weeks' imprisonment, respectively; they had been accused of offending members of the Wehrmacht in the streets of the Danish Capital.

A workman in the provincial town of Toender was sentenced to one year in prison, because he had drawn the Russian symbol of hammer and sickle on a wall at the Toender railroad station, the Stockholm daily, Dagens Nyheter, reported.

Dr. Werer Best, German Minister to Denmark, accused Danish newspapermen of anti-German sentiment and said that this forced him to introduce "effective censorship."

Dr. Best received a delegation of the Danish press, granting them an interview in very ill humor, after his return from Berlin. His main complaints were anti-German news presentation and "tendentious headlines" in the Danish press. He alleged that his hope to co-operate with the Danish newspapers had been in vain. From then on, he stated, every editor would be "personally responsible for the contents of his paper."

Picture Episode

The sentiment of Danish newspapermen has, in the past, been demonstrated by a photograph of Prime Minister Winston Churchill fastened to a wall in the editorial offices of the Copenhagen daily Politiken. As this photograph had been taken from the Berliner Illustrirte Zeitung, a Berlin illustrated weekly, the Germans could not very well object to the display.

The German-dominated Danish press has launched a campaign, designed to counteract growing restiveness among the population. Appeals to workers, asking them to prove their "loyalty" are frequent.

One paper took the view that "sabotage has never been used by Danish workers to express their views." "From the point of view of the worker," the Nazi-inspired article continued, "he can surely not be interested in seeing the factory destroyed, at which he is employed. The Danish worker has no use for such actions, as he knows that if his activity were destroyed in a criminal way, it would be all over for him—the social position he had won for himself during a generation of hard struggle."

Price of Sabotage

Imploring Danish workers to refrain from anti-German activities, the article concluded: "For every enterprise which stops working for a longer or short period, it is the working population which has to pay dearly for the crimes of saboteurs. It is the worker who gets hurt, but also the rest of the population, which in many ways, through the trade, is dependent on the steady wages of a working population."

To prevent sabotage and planned dislocation of railways, particularly necessary for the transport of German troops—now that these have been barred from transit through Sweden—the organ of the Danish Railway Union, Jernbane Tidende, German-controlled, urges Danish state employees to remain at their posts and continue normal work. The paper adds:

"The state employees should loyally continue their work. Since the occupation, state employees have fully shown that they are aware of their responsibility. They will continue even during martial law and tightened conditions, fully realizing that their duties towards country and people have increased with difficulties."

Danes Import Coke As Motorcar Fuel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 28

Coke burners are being used in Denmark to supplant charcoal burners as producer-gas units for motor vehicles to relieve pressure on the depleted wood supply, according to the Department of Commerce.

Practically all of the motor vehicles are equipped with producer-gas units and gasoline consumption amounts to about 1 per cent of the peacetime rate.

Approximately 60,000 tons of a coke by-product derived from a synthetic oil process have been imported from Germany to supply fuel for the 400 vehicles which have been equipped with coke burners.

Four-Footed 'Chips' a Hero

WITH THE AEF IN ITALY, Sept. 20 Delayed. (AP)—"Chips" is a G. I. battle dog whose weapons are a mouthful of sharp teeth. Attached to an infantry company as a patrol dog or scout, he has won a Purple Heart and been recommended for a Silver Star for heroism displayed in saving his trainer, Private John P. Rowell, of Seminary, Miss.

It was while members of the company were attacking a pillbox. "Chips," a German Shepherd, stormed the pillbox himself and dragged out the gunner. He was wounded in the scalp and suffered powder burns in the encounter.

"'Chips' is gentle and friendly with us," said Private Rowell, "but he doesn't like civilians. He doesn't care for Italians, in or out of uniform. When we go on patrol he warns us of snipers and ambushes."

The dog is five years of age and was loaned to the Army by a man in Hicksville, N. Y. "Chips" has his own Army rations and wears G. I. dog tag No. 11A. A thoroughgoing doughboy, he once blistered his paws keeping up with his comrades in a 56-mile march in 32 hours.

What, No Porter?

Official United States Army from Harris & Ewing

Wac Takes Short Rest After Getting Equipment Aboard

Whew! Private Catherine Maynard Walther of Washington takes a short breather after getting her equipment aboard.

Wacs 'Dress' Army Mess Abroad

LONDON (AP)—The Wacs have introduced a homelike touch into the war—they're seeing that their brother soldiers eat their salads.

The first press sortie to see Wacs on the job with the 8th Air Force found Wac cooks and bakers alternating with G. I.'s in trunning the enlisted men's mess at a fighter command station.

Since their recent arrival, the Wacs have taken over various types of jobs—some handled previously by Waafs, others by men soldiers—ranging from broiling steaks to highly skilled but noncombatant tasks in air force operations.

"I've got the very job I wanted," beamed Lieut. Edyth E. Violo, Iron Mountain, Mich., an expert dietician. With her husband reported missing in action, she joined the Wacs and left a five-year-old son with her mother, Mrs. Peter D'Alberto, of Iron Mountain.

She was mess officer of the pioneer WAC battalion in Britain, now dispersed throughout England. Now she alternates with a man mess officer in running a mess that prepares four meals in a 24-hour span for 700 men. Wacs cook one day, men the next.

Pear on Lettuce

"You can tell the day the Wacs are on because they always give us these dainty little salads," said Sergeant Leo Doran of Perth Amboy, N. J., pointing to pear on lettuce leaf topped with mayonnaise.

G. I.'s sitting at the table with him laughed, but said the Wacs' serving and seasoning of food were better than that of the men cooks.

A prime favorite is blonde, blue-eyed Corporal Everil Curtis, a former Weston, W. Va., florist, but now a baker. Today she was handing out crisp doughnuts she had made.

Chief cook is Corporal Frieda Allen of Columbus, Ohio. She is assisted by six Wacs wearing white aprons, fluted chief's caps, and white socks and shoes. They work a 24-hour period and then are off the same length of time.

Menus are planned by Lieutenant Violo and Mess Sergeant Margaret McCance of Long Beach, Calif.

This is a sample dinner menu the girls turned out for Uncle Sam's hungry men and women soldiers (they eat together at this mess): Roast pork, apple sauce, mashed potatoes, brown gravy, lettuce, tomato salad, butter, squash, peaches, and lemonade.

Private Madeline Stimac of Wood River, Ill., at the serving table, saw that the men got their salads.

Just what was done by those first two Wacs, who arrived very much hush-hush in the ETOUSA (European Theater of Operations, U. S. Army), has come to light. Capt. Selma Hansen of Los Angeles, Calif., who has two sons in the service, and Lieut. Dorothy Swart of Elsa, Texas, helped set up the new confidential communication system at a bomber command. Part of this job was to install a switchboard in the station. This now is being manned by WAC operators 24 hours a day on eight-hour shifts.

Get Right to Work

WAC telephone operators at the fighter command are being broken in by Waafs whom they are replacing, but the Wacs at this bomber station went right to work Sunday after a short course in British telephone methods in London. "We don't mess around," said Lieutenant Swart.

On many jobs of clerical work the Wacs are replacing Waafs loaned to the U. S. Air Force. Also, one especially picked group is replacing men in operations and planning at a fighter command. Their work is highly confidential and important in raids.

In this group are Privates Nina Portridge of Los Angeles, Calif.; Elizabeth Freda of Rankin, Pa.; Jean Bishop of Hillsdale, Mich.; Jaunita Simon of Detroit, Mich., and Privates First Class Paula Gemmer of River Forest, Ill., and Bronislawa Cieslinska of Chicago.

Britain has asked that the Waafs be returned to its air force, but several cipher experts are being retained. For the past few weeks they have been breaking in the Wacs. Friendships are developing as they get acquainted.

"We thought the Wacs would be shy, but they are very friendly," said WAAF Leading Aircraft Woman Nellie Caswell. But she added she thought the way Americans eat—passing the fork and knife from the left to the right hand—was a waste of time.

Praised by Officers

The way Wacs are taking over was praised highly by Air Force officers.

Brig. Gen. Frank O'D. Hunter of the fighter command said he had battled against losing the Waaf, but now had Wacs and was well impressed. He said he had a Waaf secretary, who had a tough time understanding his Atlanta, Ga., accent, so he looked over the WAC list and picked out a Mississippi girl—Flavia Russel of Jackson.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Anderson of Washington, D. C., the bomber commander, said he hoped the Wacs could do as well as the Waafs and was sure they could, as he was particularly pleased with their seriousness.

The officers are confident the Wacs can hold their tongues, and are giving them very secret work. Corp. Sue Pakis of Cleveland, Ohio, and Private Alice Keller of Chicago were seen doing a rush job of getting out reports on a bombing raid on Germany. Private Gertrude Karhonen of Negaunee, Mich., has been selected for special training on maps.

Private Astrid Peterson of Duluth, Minn., a former War Department clerk, and Private Barbara Holmes of Pittsburgh, Pa., were in a closely guarded room filing target maps.

Capt. Francis Cornick of Norfolk, Va., in charge of a group at bomber command headquarters, said she had asked Wacs not to discuss their work with her or each other.

Capt. Katherine St. John of Frankfort, Ky., is head of the Wacs at the fighter command headquarters.

Like Private Ruth Kallman of Birmingham, Ala., who said she was "crazy about it," the Wacs are enthusiastic about their work. They like England, also, although some said this country was different from what they had expected.

As the Waafs vacate quarters, the Wacs take them over. At bomber command headquarters they are living in a house on imposing grounds having a swimming pool and lake with swans.

"I'm getting letters from home praising me for being a heroine," said Sergeant Virginia Rosekrans, "and you will probably let the folks know how easy we are living."

Wacs in Africa Set High Standard

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 28

Capt. Evelyn B. Nicholson of St. Louis, Mo., who was second in command of the WAC in Africa reported:

Army women kept secrets so well; were so helpful in the planning of the Sicilian campaign, that Army officers have asked Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for their assistance in mapping future campaigns.

They worked so hard on their seven-day shift they often were too tired to spruce up to go out for dates.

Their morale was so good they wouldn't admit they were homesick.

Churchill Tells British Women Of Two-Year War Effort

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told 6,000 women at a Government-sponsored conference today that Britain's job is to maintain its present war effort through the next two years.

Mr. Churchill said the country must continue the war effort at its current pace "through the fifth year of war or the sixth year if need be." Britain began its fifth year of the present conflict Sept. 3.

Women from industry, military units and voluntary services from all parts of Britain were brought here by the Government, which paid their expenses and reimbursed those who lost time from work, to enlist their aid in the victory drive.

Text of the speech was withheld for later release, but portions of it were released by censorship when the excerpts were published in the London Evening News.

Assembled at Albert Hall, the women heard speeches by other members of the War Cabinet in additioon to Mr. Churchill and were allowed to ask them questions.

For more than two weeks the women kept it secret that they had been invited by the Government to a national conference.

The meeting was called to put the women in touch with Ministers handling problems related particularly to them and their homes.

A similar meeting was held several months ago for miners to whom Mr. Churchill appealed for a higher output of fuel.

Today's session was the biggest of its kind ever held for women exclusively. Women in military services, industry and voluntary services were invited.

Like the miners, those coming from long distances received free transportation and accommodation in London.

Mr. Churchill spoke for 20 minutes. When he departed he raised his hand in the familiar "V-for-victory" sign. Thousands of women rose spontaneously and returned the sign. Mrs. Churchill joined the Prime Minister in responding to the women's vote of thanks.

One delegate said that Mr. Churchill indicated that Labor Minister Ernest Bevin, who presided, might call for more women to volunteer for war production.

Mr. Bevin, Health Minister Ernest Brown, Food Minister Lord Woolton and Ellen Wilkinson, Member of Parliament, also addressed the conference. Lord Woolton gave the women the welcome news that no ration cuts were in prospect.

Spanish Respect for Russia Hints Trend From Axis

Continued from Page 1

point . . . [but from the viewpoint of] national and imperialistic interests."

The Secretary General of the Falange was quoted by the British Broadcasting Corporation on Sept. 8 as denying that the Spanish fascist organization was related to the totalitarian regimes in other countries. He also denied that the presence of the Spanish Blue Division on the Russian front had any political significance—a direct reversal of Spain's previous propaganda.

Rumors that the Blue Division had been withdrawn from Russian front have not been confirmed. At the celebration of the second anniversary of the Division's arrival in Russia, early in September, recruits were being accepted. This Division is now a part of the regular Spanish Army.

Falange Weakened

There can be no doubt that the great German withdrawal in Russia and the events in Italy have greatly heartened the anti-Franco elements in Spain and increased their activities. The Falange is reliably reported to be the chief topic of discussion on the Iberian peninsula, with opposition leaders of all shades of political opinion agreed that either this Spanish equivalent of the Nazi Party or General Franco must go.

The Spanish Radio recently took cognizance of the intense feeling against the Falange by asserting, "The Falange knows Spain has to cover still a long road before she has gained complete national unity. Perhaps we can find a basis of understanding with those who have been deceived by Marxism and enemies without, although it must be admitted they have a lively resentment for us."

The refusal of the monarchists to accept Falange overtures has caused great apprehension among the governing clique in Madrid, and as a result the monarchists are now perhaps the most closely watched of any of our opposition groups. The German Trans-Ocean News Agency recently reported, "All monarchists are under severe police observation, particularly the signatories of the recently published Monarchist Manifesto."

Warning to the Caudillo

The Spanish Radio has consistently avoided references to the summer meeting between General Franco and Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Ambassador. From other Spanish sources, however, come reports that Sir Samuel objected openly to Falangist propaganda in South America and issued a sharp warning to the Caudillo.

Nor have the Spanish broadcasters commented on Mexican radio reports that two Spanish ships were detained in Brazil early in September for carrying contraband oil and food, hidden in false bottoms. The implication was that the ships were supplying German submarines.

In reporting military events, the radio still accepts the Nazi interpretation. News reports attributed to Nazi sources in morning broadcasts appear in the afternoon as the Spanish point of view. All the main Nazi propaganda themes still are used; the brutality of Allied aid raids, the "glorious rescue" of Mussolini and the "treachery of the pluto-Bolsheviks" are hammered on endlessly.

The concern of the Falange over its future is sharply reflected in an intensive new campaign to "sell" General Franco to the people. The party controlled radios are almost hysterical in their praise, picturing the dictator as serenely guiding Spain through a world of anarchy and communism. This would seem to presage a substitution of "Caudillo" and "mother country" propaganda for pro-Nazi and anti-United Nations appeals.

All newspaper editors have been directed to publish special editions on Oct. 1, the "Day of the Caudillo," and the seventh anniversary of his rise to power.

The religious theme has to an increasing extent become a mainstay of Spanish home propaganda. The Pope's appeal for peace at the end of August was rebroadcast by all Spanish transmitters by order from the Government. Considerable play was given to his statement that the strong need not be afraid of being generous.

The recently announced Law for the Organization of Universities takes on political significance as interpreted by the Valladolid radio, Roman Catholic doctrine is assigned a prominent place in the new educational order, and the Falange station emphasizes, "The university must choose its place where religious consciousness is most acute in order to prevent the recrudescence of certain dangerous associations which would imbue students with a pedantic and thoughtless skepticism."

The Vatican radio on Sept. 13 reported the passing of Cardinal Vidal y Barraquer, who was primate of Spain early in the period of the Spanish Republic. He was one of the two members of the Spanish Roman Catholic hierarchy who opposed Franco; he refused to sign a pastoral letter against the Republican regime. He was exiled to Rome, where he spent the past five years, and passed on in Switzerland. In commenting upon his passing, the Falange News Agency asserted that he was generally regarded by Spanish Catholics as a Communist.

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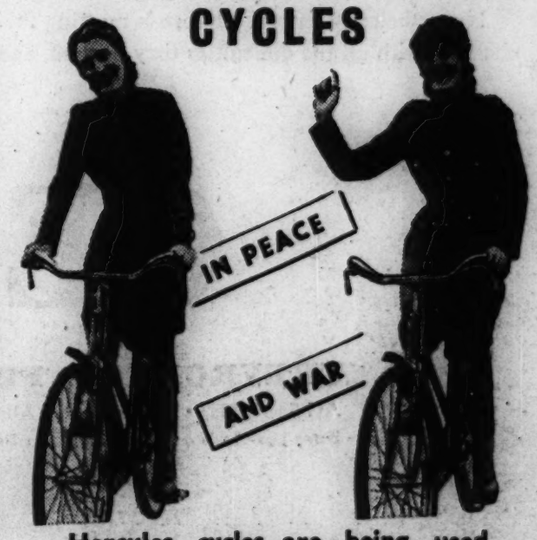

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Draft Dodgers Are Fewer Now Than They Were in World War I

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—There have been considerably fewer actual draft dodgers in this war than in World War I, Justice Department spokesmen said today as congressional and administrative officials considered where they would find the 1,221,000 men required to fill Army and Navy quotas before 1944 if Congress, seeking to postpone drafting of fathers, should prescribe another scraping of the manpower barrel.

With the first drafting of fathers set for Oct. 1, officials sought to assess the supply of nonfathers that might be obtainable by combing the Government services, lowering army physical standards, curbing manpower abuses in war industry and rounding up draft delinquents.

While Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana is expected to argue extensively for his bill postponing the fathers' draft, Senators Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina has proposed an amendment which would leave the fathers' draft unchanged but would hustle into the armed forces every physically fit nonfather in the Government Service who could not prove his essentiality.

Department of Justice and Selective Service officials were of the opinion that few additional recruits would be found in rounding up today's actual draft delinquents, including both those within the United States and those evading the draft outside the nation's borders.

Figures Below World War I

Whereas in World War I approximately 10,000 draft evaders were convicted in the first year of the war, the total convictions for draft evasion since the start of Selective Service in 1940 amounted to 6,160 as of July 1, 1943. Some 200,000 complaints have been investigated, but the great majority have proved to be without foundation. Of the approximately 6,000 convicted, a sizable percentage of cases consisted merely of unintended breach of the law, such as failing to give change of address. F. B. I. officials believe they have rounded up most of the delinquents as of this date.

As for draft dodgers hiding in foreign lands, reports that Mexican and Latin American cities are filled with American draft delinquents are largely discounted in official quarters. It is pointed out that since Pearl Harbor no draft-age person could leave the United States unless he presented, at the border customs or in obtaining his passport, a document showing he had permission to leave, from his local draft board. Of course, once safely out of the United States on a tourist's permit with the limited permission of his draft board—such a permit is sufficient for entry into Mexico but not below Mexico—a draft evader might then overstay his leave and become a fugitive.

Justice Department officials estimated that there may be approximately 2,000 Americans of potential 1-A status who are evading the draft by remaining outside the United States. Most of these are persons who left the country before Pearl Harbor and are remaining outside. To repatriate them would be difficult inasmuch as draft dodging is not an extraditable offense.

No Haven in Britain

Britain, however, is making use of non-exempt Americans in its own way, Labor Minister Ernest Bevin having anonunced this week that Americans in Britain who have not joined the American armed forces, or been exempted by their own government, are to be called up for service by the British Government.

While America's pool of draft-eligible men cannot be increased appreciably by going after the actual draft delinquents, officials are considering further attempts to extract draft-eligible males from these sources:

1. Congressional opponents of the dad's draft say there are 300,000 nonfathers of military age in the federal bureaucracy. This figure, however, includes 77,000 civilian employees at work in Government arsenals, shipyards and similar industrial establishments who are equally as deferrable as essential workers in industry.

Senator Bailey says his amendment to the Wheeler bill will pry the draft-eligibles out of this 300,000 by specifying that no men between 18 and 38 may remain in civilian government jobs unless they were married before Pearl Harbor and have one or more children under 18, or unless they are deferred from military service on physical grounds, or unless their services are certified by the head of a government agency to be indispensable.

High Physical Standards

2. Senator Wheeler has contended before the Senate Military Affairs Committee that 2,000,000 more soldiers might be available for at least limited service by lowering present Army-Navy physical standards. Senator Wheeler is not the only member of Congress who has received queries asking why service standards are so high as to reject professional baseball and football players and place them in 4-F.

3. In the sheaf of letters which Bernard M. Baruch, chief manpower adviser to the Office of War Mobilization, took from Senator Wheeler at the recent Senate hearing and agreed to peruse, were many charging abuses of manpower in war industry. It has been charged, in these letters and elsewhere, that in some plants three men are doing the work one could do; that men have reported for duty in overstaffed plants and then gone home or to the ball game because work was slack or nonexistent; that young men have been deferred because of "essential skills" when their skill could be taught to a substitute in two weeks.

4. Senator Bailey contends there are too many nonfathers in the Army and Navy holding desk jobs in Washington, and is fashioning other legislation which will provide "that uniformed men who are fathers will move in behind their desks, and the childless men in uniform be shifted to combat duty."

Some Question Here

Whether the Army can shift men around this way, forgetting about capabilities and thinking only of dependency, without sustaining loss of efficiency, is regarded as questionable by many persons.

5. Reports from some farm areas, particularly big southern farms, indicate an oversupply of farm help of draft age; some draft-evaders are believed taking advantage of the provisions of the Tydings amendment to the Draft Law giving farmers deferment status.

Senator Wheeler and others, in urging that thousands of men be pulled out of Government services and war industry before fathers are drafted, seems to have come perilously close, it is said in some quarters, to suggesting that deferments be granted wholly on the basis of dependency with little consideration of essentiality to the war effort. Simultaneously the point is advanced in manpower quarters that, even with a recombing of other manpower sources, the fathers draft may still be necessary.

War Manpower Commission officials predict that, with local draft boards extending considerate treatment to pre-Pearl Harbor fathers in granting occupational and hardship deferments, the total number of fathers available for induction will not be much above the 446,000 scheduled tentatively for call during the October-December period.

Meanwhile Mr. Baruch has declared: "Trust General Marshall. He is going to lead us soon on a very great adventure. He says he needs the men."

Double Attack on Inflation Launched by Administration

Continued from Page 1

ing of the House Ways and Means Committee at which it was indicated that a new tax bill might not be ready much before Jan. 1. The President appears to be hurrying things up.

Summoned to the White House were Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee; Senator Walter George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; and Randolph Paul, Treasury tax adviser.

The action of the railroad emergency board is another milepost in the Administration's efforts to keep inflation under control by preventing a skyrocketing wage scale.

The parties to the dispute included virtually all of the railroads of the country and their operating employees—engineers, conductors, firemen and trainmen engaged in both road and yard service. The unions involved were the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the Switchmen's Union of North America.

Their demands for a 30 per cent wage increase or a minimum increase of $3 a basic day were served on the railroads Jan. 25, 1943. Conferences between the carriers and the organizations were fruitless, as were attempts of the National Mediation Board to bring the parties together.

As a result, on May 31, 1943, Chairman William M. Leiserson of the National Railway Labor Panel appointed a special board composed of Walter P. Stacy, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, Chairman; I. L. Sharfman, professor of economics at the University of Michigan, and Frank M. Swacker, attorney, New York City.

In two other cases before the board, involving requests upon the Atlanta, Birmingham and Coast Railroad for the payment of standard wage rates to train and engine service employees and to train dispatchers, the board denied the requests.

Wage 'Insult'

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 28 (AP)—Thomas C. Cashen, International President of the Switchmen's Union of North America, said today the Railroad Emergency Board's recommendation of a wage increase of four cents hourly for operating employees "is an insult."

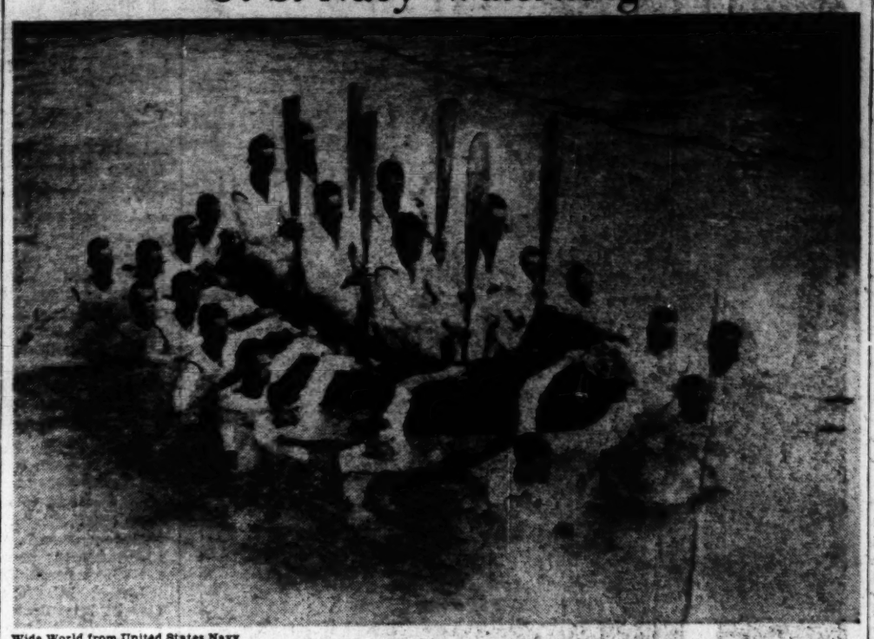
"It is my opinion the employees will not accept the recommendation," he added.

Hotchkiss Resigns Post As President of R. P. I.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 28 (AP)—Dr. William O. Hotchkiss, President of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute since 1935, will retire Oct. 1. The Board of Trustees said Dr. Hotchkiss had been awarded the title of President Emeritus.

The educator is a former President of the Michigan College of Mining and Technology, was Wisconsin State Geologist and Chairman of Wisconsin's State Highway Commission.

U. S. Navy 'Waterwings'



Wide World from United States Navy

Floating Power Buoys Up Score of Seamen

This raft used in training seamen at the Naval Training Station, San Diego, Calif., will support 8 men inside and about 15 outside. A little bit of rubber goes a long way in the Navy.

U. S. Plane Sinks 3 Nazi Submarines

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 28

Destruction of three German submarines and the damaging of a fourth by a single American plane flying from an escort carrier on Atlantic convoy duty was reported by the Navy today.

Lieut. Robert Pershing Williams was flying a Grumman Avenger bomber.

Three of the submarines went to the bottom and a total of about 65 German crewmen were rescued from the sea by destroyers. The fourth submarine left merely a huge oil slick on the surface and was recorded only as "possibly damaged."

Canned Milk Firms Fined In Trust Case

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28 (AP)—Two individuals and 23 companies and associations dealing in evaporated milk pleaded no contest to Federal antitrust indictments and were given fines totaling $77,500.

The indictments, returned in 1941, accused the defendants of conspiring to fix prices on evaporated milk in restraint of trade.

The heaviest fines, of $5,000 each, were imposed on the Evaporated Milk Association, with headquarters in Chicago, an organization to which most of the defendants belonged; Armour & Co., and Libby, McNeill & Libby of Chicago; the Borden Company and Nestle's Milk Products Company of New York; the Carnation Company, Milwaukee; Pet Milk Company, St. Louis; Sego Milk Products Company, Salt Lake City, and Golden State Company, Ltd., San Francisco.

Other fines ranged from $3,500 to $1,000.

Dan F. Stilling of Chicago, Industry administrator for the Evaporated Milk Association, and L. A. Humason of San Francisco, were the individuals indicted, the Government contending they were the executing officers of the alleged price-fixing agreement. They received a $2,500 fine each plus six-month jail sentences, suspended on condition the fines were paid.

1,000 House Units a Day Go Up for War Workers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The publicly financed war housing program is providing homes for war workers at an average rate of 1,000 dwelling units a day, says the Federal Public Housing Authority.

In the first seven months of the year, the agency reports 236,697 units completed, twice the total for the corresponding period last year.

Committee Called Unfair In Investigation of F. C. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—Charges of unfairness against the Cox Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission were laid before Congress today as Representative Warren G. Magnuson, (D) of Washington, himself a member of the Committee, promised to fight for improved procedure.

A memorial signed by Charles A. Beard, historian, Dean Christian Gauss of Princeton University, William Allen Neilson, former President of Smith College, Jennings Perry, editor of the Nashville Tennessean, and others, was laid before Congress in behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union, denouncing alleged star-chamber methods of investigation. The group asked that either Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia be replaced as Chairman of the Committee, or that no further funds be granted. Mr. Cox is charged with accepting a fee of $2,500 from a radio station, contrary to the Untied States Criminal Code. When the F. C. C. disclosed the incident, Mr. Cox undertook the investigation of the F. C. C., his accuser.

Mr. Cox is an influential member of Congress, and on the powerful Rules Committee. As the fight is shaping up it is becoming a test of the House's willingness to chastise one of its leaders in behalf of its own good name.

Cox Calls Committee

Mr. Cox called his Committee to meet today to consider continuance of hearings this week.

Mr. Magnuson said he left Washington last July with the understanding that no committee hearings would be held during the summer recess.

Other members of the Committee are Representatives Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Massachusetts, Edward J. Hart (D) of New Jersey, and Louis E. Miller (R) of Missouri.

According to the Beard-Gauss-Neilson statement it was Mr. Cox, Mr. Wigglesworth and Mr. Hart who attended most of the criticized hearings this summer.

It is charged that the Commission was not permitted to testify on grave charges made against it, that the inquiry was conducted seemingly "for the purpose of building up a case in the press against the commission."

Unfairness Charged

"The inquiry so far conducted forces the conclusion that it was not designed to carry out the will of the House for a fair and impartial appraisal of the facts, but was directed to exploiting a case already prejudged, in the interests of the personal grievances of the Chairman and of powerful forces determined to discredit governmental regulation of radio," the statement said.

The memorial also declared: "The inquiry obviously is colored by the personal grudges and prejudices of the Committee Chairman.

"The Committee's general counsel has grossly violated all the canons of a fair inquiry and revealed a bias as great as that of the Chairman."

Stettinius and Eisenhower Nominations Before Senate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt today formally submitted to the Senate for confirmation the nomination of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., to be Undersecretary of State.

The Chief Executive announced on Sept. 25 his acceptance of the resignation of Sumner Welles as Undersecretary and the appointment of Mr. Stettinius to succeed him.

The President also transmitted to the Senate the nomination of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for promotion from his permanent rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry to Major General. General Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean theater, now holds temporary rank as a full General, with Senate confirmation.

Three Major Generals were nominated to the temporary rank of Lieutenant General. They are Hugh A. Drum, commanding the Eastern Defense Command; Ira C. Eaker, commanding the Eighth Air Force based in England; and Barton K. Yount.

Twenty-three Brigadier Generals were nominated as Major Generals and 65 Colonels were nominated Brigadier Generals, all to hold the higher ranks temporarily. The permanent rank of most of these officers is that of Lieutenant Colonel or Colonel.

Farm Groups Center Drive For Higher Prices, Not 'Alms'

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—The farm fight for the fall season of 1943 is under way.

Farmers want higher prices for their products, particularly specially selected basic products like milk, butter, bread. They don't want subsidies.

The Government doesn't want prices to go higher. It says that would set off labor's demand for higher wages, just when the cost of living curve has finally turned down. It wants to try to meet the situation by subsidies.

A White House conference of farm leaders and Administration executives, called by President Roosevelt a fortnight ago, started the battle over the new program.

Now it has moved to the legislative phase.

Today the powerful farm lobbies are massing their strength, visiting Congressmen, getting ready for the latest stage in the battle for higher farm prices which has been going on since the war started.

Tomorrow Representative Henry B. Steagall, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, will start hearings on the Administration's new bill, if the War Food Administration gets it ready in time.

Yesterday farm leaders held a mobilizing meeting in the office of Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, attended by Senators Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, James O. Eastland (D) of Mississippi, and John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut, and Representatives of the National Grange, National Farm Bureau, National Council of Farmers' Co-operatives, the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation and National Agriculture Research, Inc.

The program of these groups is the same: "No subsidies; higher prices."

Their argument is that higher prices, if left to themselves, will automatically bring greater production; that subsidies will be costly, and won't produce greater output; that the farmer "does not want alms."

Jones Guards Consumer

The counter argument by Food Administrator Marvin Jones is that subsidies or "redemption payments" can be paid that will bring higher returns to the farmers and not raise prices to consumers. These will be paid to food processors by the Government, and will in turn be handed on to the farmers.

Thus, all the preparations are ready for just such another subsidy fight as tied up Congress last spring.

Prospect is it will be one of the biggest fights of the fall-winter legislative session.

Tied into it are the following additional factors:

1. The Commodity Credit Corporation, which is paying existing subsidies and would finance new ones, expires Dec. 31.

2. Mr. Jones hopes to have the CCC's borrowing power increased to 3½ billion dollars.

3. Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New Jersey, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, is expected to introduce the CCC extension resolution today.

4. The milk subsidy program begins Oct. 1, to cost an estimated $60,000,000 in the first three months, unless blocked by Congress. The farm group charges the inception of the new program is a subterfuge.

5. A flour-bread redemption payment program is also contemplated. Mr. Jones wants to use $60,000,000 or so here to prevent a bread price increase. Other subsidies may be instituted.

Although the economics of the fight are complicated, the essential problem is relatively simple. It is the question of whether the Government should keep hands off and let farm prices rise; or intervene and pay subsidies, in the hope of keeping prices down.

The other warring nations have all, in one form or another, resorted to subsidies, the Administration says.

Here is how the latest subsidy program would work.

Dairy Processor John Smith will continue to buy milk from farmers as he has in the past. When he sells his bottled milk or butter or cheese in the city he must not sell it above current ceiling prices. But in order to meet higher costs for Farmer Jones he will pay him a new "support price." The Government will hand over to Processor Smith the "redemption payment," or subsidy, to make up the difference between ceiling price and new support price.

New Cut Ordered in Newsprint

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The War Production Board today ordered a further cut in consumption of newsprint by newspapers during the fourth quarter of the year.

Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, predicted the new reduction in a recent letter to the congressional committee investigating the newsprint situation.

H. M. Bitner, Director of WPB's Printing and Publishing Division, said the reductions in permissible total usage would become effective Oct. 1. Required reductions will be figured on a sliding scale in combination with previously ordered slashes. Smaller users will not be so drastically curtailed as publishers using 500 tons or more a quarter, who will be required to cut a full 10 per cent from the base total calculated on 103 per cent of net paid circulation.

The new order again exempts users of less than 25 tons a quarter.

The sliding scale for calculating reductions ranges from 5 per cent for users of 50 tons to a full 10 per cent for users of 500 tons or more a quarter.

Library of Congress Gets Norris Papers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—George W. Norris, former senator from Nebraska, has presented his papers, consisting of more than 100,000 items, to the Library of Congress.

Archibald MacLeish, Librarian, in announcing receipt of the gift, characterized it as one of the largest and most important manuscript collections, containing much source material on the political and social history of the United States as reflected in the work of the veteran legislator.

Mr. Norris is in retirement at his home in McCook, Neb. He entrusted his files to the Library on the condition that they not be made available to the general public until after he passes on.

Roosevelt Hits Racial Strife As War Peril

CHICAGO, Sept. 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt says "Negro and white Americans must co-operate effectively in winning the war and in developing harmonious peacetime living as a foundation of lasting American democracy."

He made the statement in a letter made public yesterday on the eve of the annual meeting of the National Urban League for Social Service Among Negroes. The message added:

"The integrity of our nation and our war aims is at stake in our attitude toward minority groups at home.

"Men of all races—black, brown, white and yellow—fight beside us for freedom. We cannot stand before the world as a champion of oppressed peoples unless we practice as well as preach the principles of democracy for all men. Racial conflict diminishes war production, cuts down the flow of guns and planes, and increases the toll of American lives. Racial strife destroys national unity at home and renders us suspect abroad.

"Ours is a two-fold responsibility. All true Americans must be prepared to protect with life itself the inalienable rights of all men without regard to race, creed or color. All true Americans also must increasingly accept the responsibilities that go with democratic privileges."

The letter was addressed to Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary of the League.

Red Cross at Work With Clark's Forces

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Red Cross is on the job with the Fifth Army in Italy, Director Norman Davis said on his return from an inspection trip to England, North Africa and Sicily.

"For military reasons I can't tell you how many there are, but I am proud to say Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark wanted our Red Cross men and women to serve with his troops," Mr. Davis reported.

He said he had conferred with Lieut. Gen. Jacob Devers in England and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in North Africa regarding future operations of the Red Cross as new fronts open.

Relative in Service? Yes—General Eisenhower

LUKE FIELD, Ariz. (AP)—Luther Stover, 73-year-old applicant for civilian work at this Army air field, was asked if he had any relatives in military service.

Yes, he had.

A son perhaps? No, a nephew.

His name and rank, please.

Proudly Stover answered: "Dwight Eisenhower, General."

Field Gets Another $70,000,000—Buys $10,000,000 Bonds

CHICAGO, Sept. 28 (AP)—Marshall Field III bought $10,000,000 worth of War Bonds today, his 50th birthday, when he took possession of an additional fortune estimated at from $70,000,000 to $75,000,000.

A check for $10,000,000 was turned over to Harold H. Swift, Chairman of the Illinois War Finance Committee, by Carl J. Weitzel, Comptroller of the Marshall Field estate. The purchase was one of the largest ever made by an individual.

Mr. Weitzel, who estimated as more than $70,000,000 the value of the residue of the estate of Mr. Field's grandfather, Marshall Field I, Chicago merchant, turned over cash, securities and real estate to Mr. Field, regarded as one of the world's wealthiest men.

Mr. Field, the founder and publisher of the Chicago Sun, is the sole beneficiary of his grandfather's residuary estate. He has received previous allotments, estimated at $93,000,000, under terms of the will of the first Field, who passed on in 1906.

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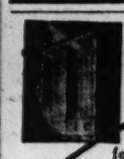

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"Wings of the morning"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN THE BRAVE BOYS in the flying forces take their planes above the earth to go on their appointed missions, when they fly into space and rise toward the stars, what do they think about? Do they feel an inspiration, a lifting of thought also, as they are lifted above the earth's environment? Many of them do.

And their loved ones left at home, do they also feel this uplifted consciousness about their men in the Air Corps? They should, and can. One mother found great joy in the following Bible passage (Psalms 139:7-10) when her son joined the Air Force: "Whither shall I go from thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there: if I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me."

As she thought of her son taking the "wings of the morning" she knew that both she and he were "armed with faith and winged with prayer" (Hymn No. 166). Her study of Christian Science enabled her to grasp the deep meaning of the passage and dispelled all sense of fear and danger. She knew that man, God's reflection, is always safe, no matter where he may be. She knew that man can never stray away from God's presence, can never be outside of God's allness.

* * *

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy illumines the Scriptures and enables one to see that protection and healing are ever present and God-bestowed blessings. On page 547 of this wonderful book we read, "It is this spiritual perception of Scripture which lifts humanity out of disease and death and inspires faith." A few months before her son's enlistment this mother had had ample proof of this truth. The son was away from home, among strangers, and wrote his mother that he had had what the doctors said was infantile paralysis and it had left one of his shoulders lower than the other. The doctors had wanted to put a brace on the shoulder but the boy refused to have this done. In his letter he expressed fear that he might not be able to join the armed forces as he wanted to do in a few months.

The mother immediately told a Christian Science practitioner of this problem and was assured that God did not make disease, but ever maintains man in His image and likeness diseaseless, fearless, and free. Then the mother realized that God's child had undergone no crippling experience, and she rejoiced in the fact that man reflects good alone. Three or four months later when the boy enlisted his physical examination disclosed no trace of the disease. The healing was complete. How grateful the mother was that Christian Science had lifted her thought above error and enabled her to know the truth.

* * *

Jesus, the Way-shower, was ever lifting humanity out of sin, sickness, and death, by his perfect concept of man as God's own likeness. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 259): "The divine nature was best expressed in Christ Jesus, who threw upon mortals the truer reflection of God and lifted their lives higher than their poor thought-models would allow,—thoughts which presented man as fallen, sick, sinning, and dying. The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration."

Our high soaring thoughts can reach divine heights when we rise above the clouds of fearful thinking. The bonds that bind us to earth, to matter and error, are the carnal mind's false beliefs in sin, hate, sickness, death. To burst these bonds we must gain the true idea of what God is. God is Mind, Life, Truth, Love, the only power and presence. His creation, including man, expresses Him in intelligence, goodness, kindness, and other Godlike qualities. Evil is unknown to God, so God's man, His image, cannot manifest it. The heights of Truth are gained by rising steadily Godward.

In the Christian Science Hymnal (No. 136) is a hymn that might well have a special appeal for fliers and those whose thoughts soar above earthly concepts. It is called "Heavenward," and the last verse reads:

"I climb, with joy, the heights of Mind,
To soar o'er time and space;
I yet shall know as I am known
And see Thee face to face.
Till time and space and fear are naught
My quest shall never cease,
Thy presence ever goes with me
And Thou dost give me peace."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The text of a lecture on Christian Science, by Earl McCloud, C. S. B., of San Antonio, Texas, entitled "Christian Science: Its Restorative Mission," will be found on page 13.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A NORMAN DOOR FROM BIBURY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND

ENGLAND IS FAMILIAR with just such little, ancient, appealing doorways as this. Usually in the walls of her parish churches, they have often been in use since Norman times. They are so low that one is near to assuming that men in the Middle Ages must have been shorter than men of today. The wooden panels are often cracked by time and the weather, studded too with great rusted nails; the latch is an angular iron one, crude and heavy in the hand. And above it all there is stone carving, effective because of its very boldness and naïveté.

This particular door will be found in the town of Bibury, in the Cotswold country of Gloucestershire: a town almost unbelievably lovely with its stone houses, its bright garden patches, its bridge across the river Coln. One trembles for such towns as Bibury, hoping so much that nothing of modern "improvement" will sweep them away. When they are remote from highways of traffic, as Bibury mercifully is, its chances of enduring are more secure. After all, it has been there since Roman times, and before; it can be trusted to remain. One writer has referred to it thus: "It is one of those idyllic villages, like Clee Saint Margaret's in Shropshire, that seems to have stepped out of a fairy-book."

"Les ailes de l'aurore"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LORSQUE nos braves aviateurs prennent leur envol pour remplir la mission qui leur est assignée, lorsqu'ils laissent derrière eux la terre et parcourent l'espace en montant vers les étoiles, à quoi pensent-ils? Éprouvent-ils de l'inspiration, leur pensée s'élève-t-elle à mesure qu'ils se séparent du paysage terrestre? C'est le cas pour beaucoup d'entre eux.

Quant à leur famille, aux chers parents restés à la maison, éprouvent-ils aussi ce sentiment d'élévation spirituelle lorsqu'ils pensent au fils, au frère qui sert dans les forces aériennes? C'est leur devoir, et la chose est possible. Lorsque son fils s'engagea dans l'aviation, une mère de famille médita ce passage de la Bible, où elle trouva bientôt une joie profonde (Psaume 139:7-10): "Où irais-je loin de ton Esprit, où fuirais-je loin de ta face? Si je monte aux cieux, tu y es; si je me couche dans le sépulcre, t'y voilà! Si je prenais les ailes de l'aurore, et si j'allais demeurer à l'extrémité de la mer, là même ta main me conduirait, ta main droite me saisirait!"

En pensant à son fils qui prenait "les ailes de l'aurore," elle sut que comme elle-même, il était "armé de foi, porté sur les ailes de la prière" (Cantique 166). Parce qu'elle étudiait la Science Chrétienne, elle put saisir le sens spirituel de ces versets, et le sentiment de crainte ou de danger se dissipa. Elle savait que l'homme, reflet de Dieu, est toujours en sécurité, où qu'il se trouve. Elle savait qu'il ne peut se perdre, échapper à l'omniprésence divine, être en dehors de Dieu et de Sa totalité.

* * *

Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures, par Mary Baker Eddy, illumine la Bible et nous permet de voir que la protection, la guérison viennent de Dieu; ce sont des grâces toujours présentes. A la page 547 de ce livre admirable, nous trouvons la déclaration suivante: "C'est cette perception spirituelle de l'Écriture qui élève l'humanité au-dessus de la maladie et de la mort, et qui inspire la foi." Cette vérité, la mère dont nous citions tout à l'heure l'exemple en avait eu d'amples preuves quelques mois avant que son fils endosse l'uniforme. Vivant à cette époque parmi des étrangers, loin du foyer paternel, le jeune homme écrivit à sa mère qu'il avait eu, au dire des docteurs, une paralysie infantile et qu'une de ses épaules s'était affaissée. Les docteurs auraient voulu lui faire faire un appareil orthopédique, mais il s'y était opposé. Dans sa lettre, il exprimait la crainte d'être jugé impropre au service lorsqu'il se présenterait quelques mois plus tard, comme c'était son intention.

Immédiatement, la mère exposa ce problème à un praticien de la Science Chrétienne; il l'assura que Dieu n'a pas créé la maladie, mais au contraire maintient toujours l'homme à Son image, selon Sa ressemblance — exempt de maux, libre et sans crainte. Alors elle se rendit compte que l'enfant de Dieu n'avait point subi d'épreuve qui puisse le rendre infirme; elle se réjouit de ce que l'homme reflète seulement le bien. Trois ou quatre mois plus tard, quand son fils s'enrôla, il fut inscrit dans la toute première catégorie. La guérison était complète. La Science Chrétienne avait élevé la pensée de cette mère au-dessus de l'erreur et l'avait mise à même de connaître la vérité; aussi fut-ce pour elle un sujet de grande reconnaissance.

* * *

Jésus, le Conducteur, élevait l'humanité plus haut que le péché, la maladie, la mort, en s'attachant au concept parfait de l'homme, ressemblance même de Dieu. Mrs. Eddy écrit, à la page 259 de *Science et Santé:* "La nature divine fut le mieux exprimée en Christ Jésus, qui projeta sur les mortels le reflet plus vrai de Dieu, et éleva leurs vies plus haut que ne le permettaient leurs pauvres modèles de pensées, — pensées qui représentaient l'homme comme étant déchu, malade, pécheur et mourant. La compréhension-Christ de l'être scientifique et de la guérison divine renferme un Principe parfait et une idée parfaite, — Dieu parfait et homme parfait, — comme base de la pensée et de la démonstration."

Notre conscience peut atteindre à des hauteurs divines lorsque nous montons au-dessus des nuages que représentent les pensées craintives. Les chaînes qui nous lient à la terre, à la matière, à l'erreur, ce sont les illusions de l'entendement charnel — ses fausses croyances au péché, à la haine, à la maladie, à la mort. Pour rompre ces chaînes, il faut obtenir le vrai concept de ce qu'est Dieu. Dieu est Entendement, Vie, Vérité, Amour, le seul pouvoir, l'unique présence. Sa création, où l'homme est inclus, L'exprime par l'intelligence, la bonté, la bienveillance et d'autres qualités divines. Étant inconnu de Dieu, le mal ne peut être manifesté par Son image, l'homme de Dieu. Pour parvenir aux cimes de la Vérité, il faut s'élever toujours davantage vers Dieu.

Dans l'Hymnaire de la Science Chrétienne, on trouve un cantique (N° 136) qui semble s'adresser tout spécialement aux aviateurs et à ceux dont les pensées montent plus haut que les concepts terrestres. La mélodie porte un beau nom — "Vers le ciel"; et nous transcrivons ici le dernier verset:

"C'est avec joie que je m'élève
Sur la route des cieux;
Plus haut que la brume ou la nue
Je contemple mon Dieu.
La crainte, l'espace et le temps
Ne sauraient m'arrêter;
Ta présence est mon réconfort
Et me donne la paix."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Voice of Fall

The baying hound
Calls the fall
To rows of maples,
Golden now;
To the twitching nose
Of the rabbit shy,
To the honking vee
Of geese on high,
To the harvest moon,
And the hoarse loon,
To all wild folk.

For deep in the throat
Of the baying hound
Is where the voice
Of the fall is found.

GILBERT BYRON

Tomatoes

The tomato plants
Rambling up their poles
Have a sharp,
Forever unexpected smell.
You plunge into the vines
Hunting for the ripe and solid product,
And the thick, rough-napped leaves
Intercept your exploring hands.
The tomatoes are to be snapped
From the stalks
And piled
As neat as biscuits
In the wicker basket
On your arm.

ROGER CHALLIS

A Publisher Advises George Borrow

DURING THE GREATER part of his three journeys in Spain, Borrow had sent to his Society long, explicit chronicles, not only of his work on their behalf, but of his adventures and observations of men and places on the way, in the inevitable interludes. These letters were read aloud by the Secretary to the Society, and it is known that admiration for their vigorous missionary sometimes passed under a cloud of astonishment at his characteristic diversions and digressions. Of his zeal in the service of the Bible Society there can be no doubt, even when we lose sight of his carpet bag, his testaments and the efflorescence of tracts and advertisements with which he decorated the Alemtejo, the church at Salamanca, the streets of Madrid. Since Luther there has hardly been such a Protestant as Borrow.... If men bought Bibles of him he praised their enlightenment and passed on to the enjoyment of the other virtues or vital qualities of the Bible-buyers or, if they had them not, of the rest— . . . the contrabandists, the Gypsies, the thieves, the innkeepers, who lay in wait about his road that he might discover them. . . .

Hence it is no wonder that, with his vitality and independence, and above all his trick of expressing them in written words, his letters to the Society were remarkable. In June 1841 he had them back, and, cutting out the words "Reverend and dear sir," etc., here and there, and adding some passages, he made a book of them, which his wife transcribed. Richard Ford, who had preceded him in Spain, was delighted to hear of the book. "The more odd personal adventures the better," he wrote to Borrow, "and still more so if dramatic, that is, giving the exact conversations." And, later, he wrote words of advice which I shall quote, not because they are entirely true, or because they were needed by Borrow himself, but as an excellent piece of the Borrovian gospel.

"My advice, again and again, is to avoid all fine writing, all descriptions of mere scenery and trivial events. What the world wants are racy, real, genuine scenes, and the more out-of-the-way the better. Poetry is utterly to be avoided. If Apollo were to come down from Heaven, John Murray would not take his best manuscript as a gift. Stick to yourself, to what you have seen, and the people you have mixed with. . . . Avoid words, stick to deeds. Never think of how to express yourself; for good matter must tell, and no fine writing will make bad matter good. . . . New facts seen in new and strange countries will please everybody; but old scenery, even Cintra, will not. We know all about that, and want something that we do not know. . . . The grand thing is to be bold, and to avoid the common trade of the silver paper, silver fork, blue stocking. Give us adventure, wild adventure, journals, thirty language book, sorcery, Jews, Gentiles, rambles, and the *interior* of Spanish prisons—the way you got in and the way you got out. No author has yet given us a Spanish prison. . . . Avoid rant and cant. Dialogues always tell; they are dramatic and give an air of reality."

That is what Borrow did. He obeyed the difficult command to all who use the pen: "Be a man, not a grammar-scholar or a chameleon." . . . In December 1842 the book was published. It succeeded at once. He had made a book in which we have continually before our eyes the unusual and magnificent sight of a man of action whose actions translate themselves into words apparently with as much ease as a mountain and all its forest and visiting cloud and star mirror themselves in a lake.—From the Introduction, by EDWARD THOMAS, to "The Bible in Spain," by GEORGE BORROW. (New York: Dutton.) (Everyman.)

They Gladly Taught

THERE WAS A TIME when you could tell a teacher almost as far as you could see her, only, as the little boys used to say, you couldn't tell her much. Nowadays it is different. Teachers are very much like other people, in appearance, anyway. They are no longer recruited from any one class. They are just women who have been taught to teach, and some of them are extraordinarily good to look at as well as competent.

But I was thinking of another generation who came long before—parson's daughters, most of them—who used to teach the "dame" schools of New England.

* * *

Looking back, I can't remember that any painter of those days ever thought them fit subjects for his brush. They were all rather plain, or tried to be. There was no beauty that cried out for perpetuation. And yet, strangely enough, the mere sound of their names has the power now to summon their faces back across the years.

Listen: Miss Coffin, Miss Tupper, Miss Guptill, Miss Pratt, Miss Bugbee. Isn't there a kind of abracadabra in those syllables? You may not have thought of them for decades; and yet, at the mere whisper of those sounds, they appear, their spare frames clothed in broadcloth and serge, buttoned into tight basques with whalebone collars, their hair skewered into neat, uncompromising knots, spectacles on their noses, spelling books in their hands. And round about them, more dimly seen, blackboards rise up, and battered desks—

* * *

Yes, it is easy to remember how they looked, alike yet not alike, different each from the other and yet so obviously of the same race, the same occupation, that, in our part of the country at least, they became a legend. They were the kind of women children learned from quite as much as from the printed page.

Method? Well, each of them had her own. I remember how Miss Coffin used to begin the day with one of the sterner selections from the Psalms: "Know ye that the Lord He is God; it is He who hath made us AND NOT WE OURSELVES."

Yet, because her own life was ruled by it, we learned to respect the law. She always kept her word and let it be known, by inference, at least, that she did not admire breakers of promises, or those who, by cheating others, cheated themselves most of all. She did not need to use force, or to lay a hand on any transgressor. Rambunctious little boys were expected to punish themselves with her rattan in the privacy of the supply closet, which was somehow more efficacious than if she had wielded the stick herself. She praised rarely; but, when she did, you felt as if you had received an accolade. It seems to me now that this was always for the right things. We never thought that we loved her. Not at the time.

* * *

Miss Pratt had the same kind of integrity, but logic was her strong point. The beloved and inescapable order of mathematics affected her like music. Certain principles you had to see, because she saw them so clearly.

"You have been wasting your time," I can hear her remark, mildly but firmly, to some note-passing trifler. "If I keep you after school, you will be wasting mine as well. I can't afford that any more than you can."

And, because logic is consistency itself, she was no respecter of persons. If a little Negro boy from the other side of the tracks showed an appetite for equations, we got the idea that the angels themselves shared her delight.

* * *

Miss Bugbee read to us often, not always as a reward and not always to relieve some subtle tension; but because suddenly, reminded perhaps by the day, the season, or a chance question, she thought of something we must not miss. And it was usually sheer beauty. She loved words as well as ideas, which from her mouth meant far more than we could ever have discovered for ourselves. And she gave us her own heroes, men of courage, strength, generosity, patience, who have lived with us ever since.

* * *

Of course, there were humbugs among our teachers, women of small soul, as there would be in any group of human beings. But we soon discovered them. We tried them, perhaps from some urgent inner necessity to make sure that those who guided us were fit to do so. And no arbitrary power, pointing to a pedagogue's certificate, could shackle them to us after we had found them wanting in any of the essentials we knew a teacher must have. In the end, I suppose our standards were those of character rather than of scholarship, because, of course, any literate person can conduct a class from a textbook.

Was character any more important then, as the first requisite, than it is now? It may be that our teachers reflected the spirit of their times and that what we received from them was what we needed most. And that this demanding need actually created that burning desire to serve, which is called a vocation. If so, I think the same thing is likely to happen again. For, to a teacher with a vocation, to teach and to teach well is its own reward.

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

Before the Storm

(Sketch in Charcoal)

No larger than a leaf, it lay
Upon a wide and windless gray,
A boat so small, a gale could lift
It neatly through the slitted rift
Between two clouds, where plunging light
Burned colder than an arctic white,
And poured itself from sky to sea
In glittering transparency.

The water reached from shore to shore
As level as a metal floor—
A weight of silence coiled a chain
Around the scene—then, sudden rain!

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

The Demands of Great Drama

THE GREAT PERIODS in dramatic history are customarily brief; they seldom surpass a century. The reason is perhaps that too many favouring circumstances are required at one and the same time. There must, of course, be genius. Genius is doubtless adaptable, and in non-dramatic ages it may find its outlet elsewhere. The secondary causes thus mount to the first rank. It seems that there must be a large public, such as only the capital of a state can offer; it must also be vividly interested in the theatre, and of substantially one mind as to the entertainment it expects. The art of representation must be sufficiently developed, and the actors expert without arrogance. When the great actor seeks to enslave the play to his own personality it is not good for the health of drama. The actors must rather be a team under the intimate direction of the poet, and the poet in consequence must be, in knowledge if not in practice, an actor.—From "The Literature of England, A. D. 500-1942," by WILLIAM J. ENTWISTLE and ERIC GILLETT. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

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Air Photography Speeds Vital Job of Mapping U. S. Strategic Areas

Only 10 States In Union Now Fully Charted

Topographical surveys by cameras in planes are finished in fraction of former time.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—America's strategic military areas, great stretches of which never before have been comprehensively plotted, now are being photographed from the air and topographically mapped at from three to five times the speed possible before the war, William Emory Wrather, Director of the Geological Survey, has reported to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

Mr. Wrather disclosed the fact that after 167 years of national existence, only 47 per cent of the United States is adequately mapped. He said that 10 states, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii may be considered completely mapped in the sense that official maps of these states and territories show the actual shape and elevation of the land surface, streams and drainage, the location and extent of cities and towns, roads, dams, forests, boundary lines, and other culture.

In certain strategic areas along the coastline, military requirements have resulted in a 60 per cent increase over last year in the square mileage of mapping produced monthly by the topographic branch of the Survey, it is stated. Of 241 quadrangles, or small areas, for which new maps were published during the last year, 160 are within militarily strategic locations, while out of 228 areas in which mapping was completed, 166 were required mapping for the military.

Minute Plotting

The Geological Survey, for military reasons, often must deal in inches of land elevation; tiny lakes must be plotted and farmhouses are indicated by symbols.

Topographical mapping produced from aerial photographs under the new methods is known as photogrammetric mapping, which is about one third as expensive as the old survey methods and very considerably faster under favorable conditions.

Figuratively, it is pointed out by Chief Topographic Engineer Thomas P. Pendleton, photogrammetric mapping brings the terrain right into the Survey's laboratories.

The preparation of topographic maps by stereoscopic plotting of aerial photographs (photogrammetry) requires a routine entirely different from ground mapping by the plane table, or old reliable method used generally until 1939.

Items to Consider

After a mapping project is decided upon, it is necessary to consider the contour interval (which determines the amount of relief details to be shown), the scale, the type of camera to be used, and the direction and altitude of the flight lines of the airplane making the aerial pictures. If a reliable flight map is available, each flight line is plotted on the map after the critical factors have been studied.

As soon as the area to be mapped has been photographed, the supplemental control scheme required by the photogrammetrist in the laboratory is marked on an index map and each horizontal and vertical control point is plotted on a contact print of the proper photograph, with instructions for the supplemental control party to follow.

This is all done very rapidly as compared to the old methods, and while this supplemental control work is being done, laboratory photographers make diapositive glass plates of the flight negatives and an office cartographer prepares the map sheet on which the plot is to be made.

Index Map

As soon as the supplemental control points have been located and their co-ordinates computed, a cartographer plots each point on the index map and prepares detailed instructions for a photogrammetrist to follow in plotting the map.

Following this, a number of small adjustable projection cameras are suspended on a supporting bar, a diapositive plate is placed in each projector, and red or green light filters are placed above the diapositive plate in each alternate projector. When the projection cameras are properly adjusted, the optical model projected by two adjacent cameras can be viewed in third dimension by the operator, wearing spectacles with lenses of the same complementary colors used in the filters. The operator then moves over the map sheet a small plotting device, known as a tracing table, and draws in pencil the culture, drainage and contours.

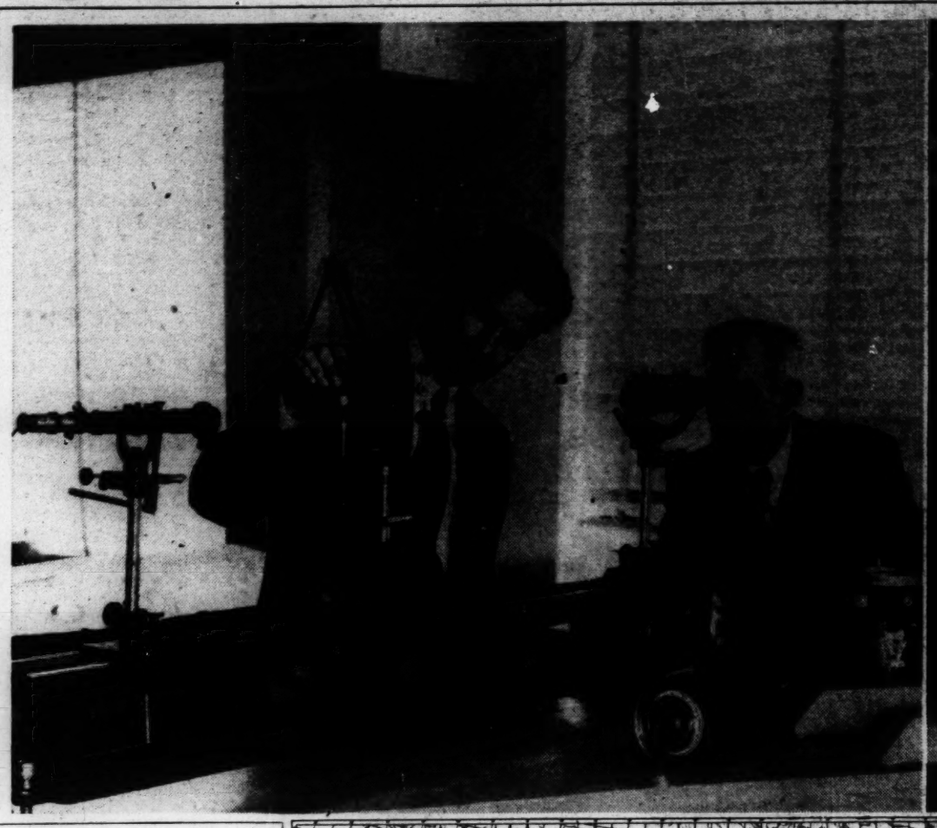
After the pencil drawing is made, a photographic copy is taken to the field for the completion survey, consisting of checking buildings, streams, and other features that could not be identified on the photographs, and securing the names of such features as should be lettered on the map.

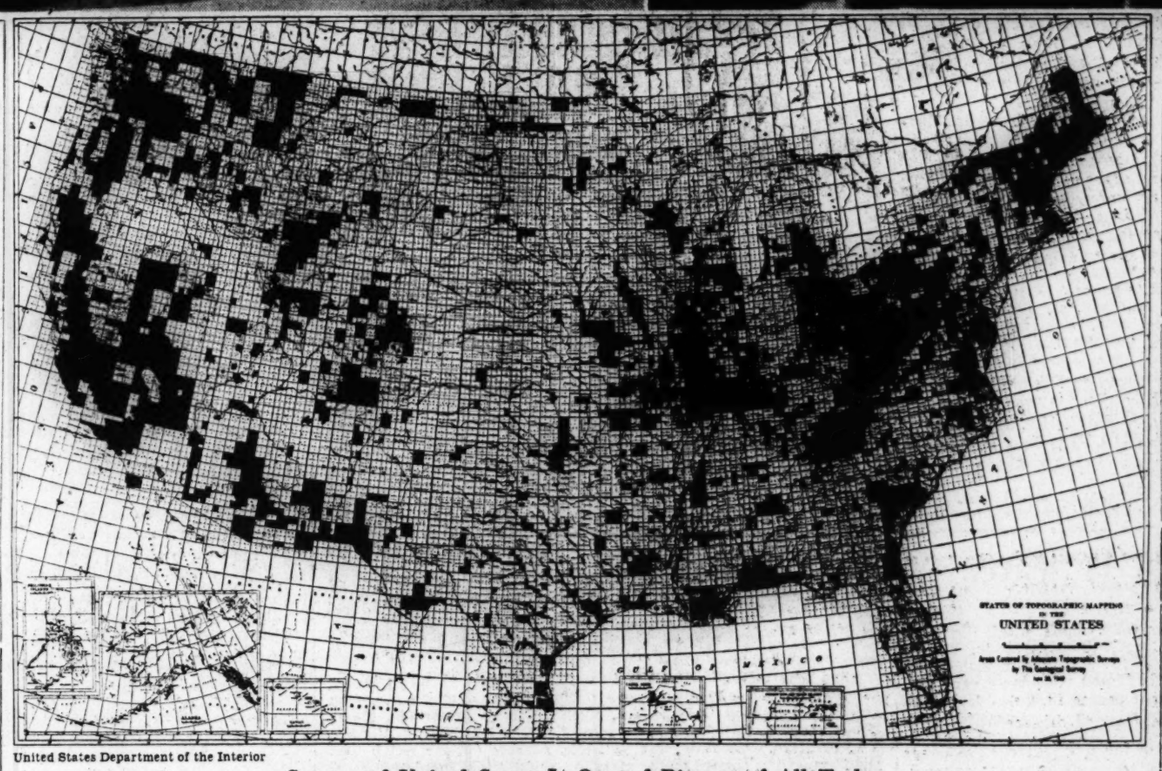
Accurate Method

Records and tests indicate that, in all regions except those of very low relief, or covered by very dense timber, this photogrammetric method of contour mapping is more accurate than a similar map of the same scale made by the planetable method.

Good maps are not only absolutely essential to the successful conduct of modern military operations, due to the rapidity of movement of mechanized and motorized forces and the increased range and accuracy of modern weapons, but adequate maps unquestionably will prove of increasing value in the postwar era.

The report indicates that maps are necessary in the planning and execution of flood control, of river and harbor improvements, for the prosecution of power and irrigation enterprises, for highway location and construction, for forest administration, for drainage, erosion control, and for mineral and soil surveys. Map making costs a great deal of money, but it saves far more than it costs in the long run, it is noted.





United States Department of the Interior

Survey of United States Is One of Biggest of All Tasks

Upper left: Chief Topographic Engineer Thomas P. Pendleton (right) of the Geological Survey observing the calibration of a Multiplex Aeroprojector, used in topographic mapping, being tested in an optical bench by Russell K. Bean, photogrammetrical engineer. This optical bench is designed especially to put into perfect adjustment the optical and metrical paris of the Multiplex equipment. The precision of this work is reflected in the accuracy of the topographic maps produced by the Survey. Upper right: The work of plotting topographic maps is being performed successfully by women employed in the Arlington, Va., office of the Geological Survey. These photogrammetrists require months of training for this highly skilled work. In the picture are (left to right) Mrs. Jane Stuhrman, Miss Maria Thompson, and Miss Mary Howson, all with at least a year of map-making experience behind them. They are operating plotting devices, or tracing tables. Above them is a 14-foot Multiplex Aeroprojector bar capable of covering a strip of photography 60 miles long and 8 miles wide, encompassing over 500 square miles in one unit. Lower: The Geological Survey, which produces most of the nation's basic topographic maps, has been engaged in the colossal task since 1879, and has more work on its hands now than ever before. This is the status of topographic mapping in the United States as of June 30, 1942. About 240 quadrangles, or small areas of mapping, have been printed since that date, mostly within militarily strategic regions.

War Veterans Demand Wider Welfare Plan

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Robert T. Merrill, Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, today proposed a 10-point veteran welfare program as a substitute for President Roosevelt's plan which, Mr. Merrill said, "Is not sufficiently comprehensive."

In a speech prepared for the joint opening session of the V. F. W.'s forty-fourth national encampment, Mr. Merrill proposed:

1. Continuation of pay for six months for all honorably discharged members of the armed forces.

2. Federal educational aid for honorably discharged veterans whose education was interrupted.

Government Care

3. Government care for all honorably discharged veterans of all wars who had 90 days service or were discharged for disability.

4. Veteran pension and compensation based on reasonable cost-of-living index.

5. Veteran preference in employment on federal, state, county and municipal jobs.

6. At least 10 per cent of all employees on Federal Government contract supply and construction work be honorably discharged veterans.

7. Pension rights to all widows and orphans of all honorably discharged veterans of all wars who had 90 days service regardless of service-connected disabilities.

8. Pension rights to honorably discharged veterans of all wars who served 90 days and who are unemployable, unable to obtain employment, or 10 per cent or more disabled, regardless of service-connected disabilities.

For Increased Pensions

9. Increased allowance of 20 per cent in pensions and compensation and 5 per cent additional above standard ratings in civil service job preference for veterans who served in combat in all wars.

10. Continuation of veterans administration as an independent federal agency with exclusive jurisdiction over veteran rehabilitation, vocational training, medical treatment, hospitalization, pensions and other veteran matters and continuation of Federal Veterans Employment Service.

Marie C. De Witt of St. Paul, Minn., National Auxiliary President, predicted in her prepared talk that when the war is ended the people of Germany and Japan will plead for sympathy and understanding and said that American women should not be fooled by "the trickery of our enemies to seek this avenue of escape."

Swiss Tunnels Vital to Germany's War Effort

By Edgar R. Rosen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Semiofficial Swiss sources reportedly have denied reports that the German Government has served an ultimatum on the Swiss Government demanding the use of St. Gotthard and Simplon Tunnels for German troop transport to Italy.

The denial may be correct in so far as an ultimatum is concerned. But the present military situation in Northern Italy is bound to lead to increased Swiss-German tension.

A recent radiocast by the Swiss Schwarzenburg Radio seemed to indicate that an invasion of the little Alpine country was regarded as probable in responsible Swiss circles. It is quite possible that the Germans, instead of confronting the Swiss with an ultimatum, took a less formal diplomatic step in order to browbeat the Swiss.

The precarious position of the Wehrmacht in Northern Italy is emphasized by reports that three of the railway lines leading into Northern Italy are under direct assault.

Points of Attack

The RAF recently struck at German communication lines between France and Italy at the vital Modane railway yards in Haute Savoie, only a few miles from the Mont Cenis Railway Tunnel leading into Northern Italy. Other formations tried to smash the Reich's only railway link between Genoa and Marseille, the Ventimiglia route. Italian troops, moreover, are said to have cut the very important Brenner line at several points.

If successful, these moves might imperil a considerable part of the German defense structure in the plains of Lombardy, although the Reich still controls the railway lines reaching Northern Italy from Austria via Udine and Trieste.

The reported Italian seizure of a long stretch of the Brenner line near Bolzano together with a second assault on that railroad near Trento constitutes an especially important development.

Apart from hundreds of French and Yugoslav prisoners working there for a long time, two labor divisions of the German Todt organization have been working rapidly since last June to strengthen the Brenner line by constructing new tunnels, sidings and platforms.

Brenner Line Choked

But the chaotic situation in Northern Italy makes this vital one-track link extremely vulnerable. According to unconfirmed advices the Brenner line is choked with trains carrying supplies and probably men to reinforce the German lines in Northern Italy.

It is interesting to note that the present German defense there may not follow the conservative plan worked out by the German General Staff in 1938. At that time the leaders of the Wehrmacht reached the conclusion that in the event of an Italian collapse the Po line would have to be abandoned in order to concentrate all German forces defending the southern frontiers of the Reich in the most exposed sector of the southern front, the Slovenian plain.

At present, however, the Germans seem willing to stake everything on a defense of the plains of Lombardy, where they may have seized more than 50 excellent airfields. As long as they can prevent these fields as far south as Bologna from falling into Allied hands, Southern Germany and the Austrian industrial quadrangle St. Poelten-Wiener Neustadt-Linz-Steyr is safe from a concentrated Allied air offensive.

The inevitable effect of this situation on the position of Switzerland became obvious immediately after the United Nations invasion of French North Africa last fall.

Switzerland Pressed

The invasion of the Italian mainland, moreover, certainly has made Switzerland's position within Axis Europe still more uncomfortable than it had been in recent months.

The German High Command must have considered the possibility of strong Allied forces eventually being entrenched in Northern Italy and threatening to break through toward Klagenfurt and Vienna or into France.

Under such circumstances the Germans might be tempted to open up the neutral Swiss route as the only way left to reach Northern Italy in order to prevent its transformation into an extremely strong Allied air base. For with the North Italian plains firmly in United Nations hands an invasion of Switzerland would be made impossible through Allied air cover for the Swiss armed forces. Therefore, the problem of the Swiss passes and tunnels emerges once more as a vital military problem.

The gravity of the situation was underlined as early as last June by Councilor Kobelt, Chief of the Swiss Federal Military Department, at a meeting of the Swiss National Council. Councilor Kobelt stated that Switzerland needed every available man for military service, and that the Swiss armed forces, therefore, had to remain fully mobilized. He pointed out that the Swiss borders, in their entire length, equalled the length of the German front from the Black Sea to the Baltic.

Full Effort Asked

Only two days ago, the chief of the Swiss Federal Commerce Department stated in Lausanne that every effort must be made to preserve the country's freedom and independence.

It would seem, therefore, that the Swiss have reinforced their border guards. Whether the Germans have made any direct threats cannot be ascertained.

However, there is no doubt as to the determination of the Swiss to blow up the St. Gotthard and Simplon Tunnels and to destroy the roads across the passes.

The German leaders, on their part, may hope that they will be able to strike such a swift blow as to paralyze the entire Swiss defense system.

For all these reasons, it is safe to assume that the Germans, should the necessity arise, would prefer to breach the Swiss defenses without fighting in order to seize the Swiss redoubt intact. Under such circumstances the Reich might attempt to instigate a pro-Nazi "putsch" which would probably be a complete failure in view of political conditions.

Swiss Guard Alpine Passes

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, Sept. 28

Switzerland has its military guard at full strength along frontiers in Alpine passes, and the Swiss press is vehemently denying London reports that a German request has been made for military transport privileges over Swiss railways.

If one thing is certain about Switzerland, it is that the Swiss have been saying through these four years that they would blow up their famous tunnels before permitting any foreign power to try such transport an dthat they would fight any power that tried to come here.

War Progress Discussed By Men in Army

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Brig. Gen. F. H. Osborn says that the Army will stick to a policy in practice since Pearl Harbor:

Encouragement of discussion between officers and men on "the progress of the war" but not on political or controversial problems.

This is in contrast with British methods. Every two weeks Britain's Army Bureau of Current Affairs provides booklets on current problems of all kinds—controversial or otherwise—which are a source and basis for forum discussions between men and officers.

The American Army's special service division's research branch reports on our soldiers that "despite their high educational level, the great majority of the men are poorly informed about current events."

Current Events Supplied

To correct this, said General Osborn, a tall New York businessman commissioned out of civilian life to head the special service division, the troops are being provided with information on current events in various ways:

News sent out daily by radio and cable; camp newspapers; news digests mailed out weekly with maps of latest military campaigns; books; and orientation courses conducted by officers.

These orientation courses, the General explained, are intended to give the soldiers "mental preparation" for battle. For instance:

Using the maps and news digests, an officer might point to the Russian front, illustrate the Nazi defeats in the East and explain the military reasons for their being pushed back. He would encourage discussion by the men on these military developments.

And once a week such orientation courses are supposed to be held, junior officers doing the explaining and leading the discussion.

But when discussion not related to military problems arises in the midst of an orientation lecture, the orientation officer must use his own judgment as to whether the troops would benefit from permitting it to continue, according to the General.

General Osborn said 25 per cent of the troops react "very well" to the orientation courses; 40 per cent receive from them "more good than harm"; and the remaining 35 per cent obtain little or no benefit.

Many Magazines for Troops

More than a million copies of the following magazines—some in specially reduced size—are sent to the troops at home and abroad monthly:

Time, Newsweek, Reader's Digest, Life, Look, Collier's, Omnibook, Western Trails, Sporting News, Popular Photography, Modern Screen, Flying, American Magazine, Superman, Radio News, Popular Mechanics, Inside Detective Magazine, Infantry Journal, Detective Story, and Air Forces.

These magazines were chosen, it was explained, as a result of a survey to determine what magazines the men wished to read.

From the news magazines, the General said, the men can obtain information on current subjects which they might wish to discuss in a forum. If they wish a forum discussion, the men can ask their commanding officer to arrange it. He decides whether he will.

This, of course, has nothing to do with whatever discussions might spring up spontaneously in a tent or elsewhere among the men, since that would be an informal affair.

The General said that when requests are made by the men for information on a subject not related to military problems, it is forwarded to them if obtainable in the usual form—like magazines.

French Extend Relief Despite Arab Aloofness

Clash of French factions not likely to permit native revolt against alleged grievances.

ALGIERS, Sept. 28 (AP)—In a surprise move today the French National Committee appointed Gen. Paul le Gentilhomme Commissioner of National Defense.

The post, a new one, was originated at the demand of Gen. Charles de Gaulle to insure subordination of military to civil authority.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The new clash which reportedly occurred between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud in North Africa over the reoccupation of Corsica indicates that unity between the French leaders is still somewhat precarious. There can, however, be little doubt that this friction will be easily patched up and that the French Committee will not disintegrate.

Occasional clashes between the French factions and the necessity of keeping them together are only part of the difficulties the French authorities have to overcome.

Reports from Algiers indicate that Gen. Georges Catroux, French Governor General of Algeria, decided to dissolve the Arab delegation to the Algiers Financial Council and to arrest Ferhat Abass and Sayah Abdelkader, two outstanding Arab leaders in Algeria.

The reason for stern measures on the part of the Governor General apparently has been the refusal of the Arab leaders to contribute to an important increase in taxation.

The Committee of National Liberation recently decided that Algeria should contribute an additional $5,200,000 to the French war budget and, while the French councillors unanimously agreed, the Arab delegation seems to have been intractable. The fact that the interned Arab chiefs are accused of "having provoked civil disobedience, having tried to impede the functioning of public institutions and having disturbed the public order" points to an attempt to instigate a tax-strike of the North African natives against the French administration.

"Not Their War"

The presence of large formations of French and Anglo-Saxon troops in North Africa will certainly prevent the friction between French and Arabs from turning into a native revolt. However, the attitude of the Arab chiefs is significant. The natives are far from considering the United Nations' fight against the Axis as their war. The majority of the Arabs in North Africa is noncommittal and has decided not to take sides, while a minority, composed mainly of young and active members of the Arab "intelligentsia," is openly hostile toward the French and their Anglo-Saxon Allies.

The doubtful loyalty of several groups of North African natives had already become evident when Gen. Jürgen von Arnim's Nazi forces occupied the French protectorate of Tunisia. At that time, Arab leaders collaborated with the German military administration which lavishly distributed funds among the Arabs.

When Axis resistance in Tunisia collapsed and the Free French administration, headed by Gen. Charles Mast, took over, the new Resident General not only replaced the former Bey, Sidi Mohammed Mounsaf Pasha, but ordered the arrest of numerous members of the Tunisian Neo Destour (Autonomy) Party whose leader Dr. Mahumed el Matiri had set up a pro-Axis government.

The political organization of the Algerian Arabs is less developed than that of their Tunisian cousins and they have not gone so far as to claim complete independence from France. However, discontent is widespread among them and it is constantly stirred up by numerous Axis agents who continue to work in the French colony.

Economic Hardships

The Arabs resent being excluded from the administration of a country which they consider as their homeland. The continuation of economic hardships after the Allied invasion has also created unrest among the natives. Nationalist feeling has strongly increased among the North African Arabs, who compare their political dependence with the self-government obtained by the Arabs of the Middle East.

Yet the French administration as well as Allied relief agencies have endeavored to improve the political state of the North African natives and to alleviate their economic difficulties. General Giraud in one of his first speeches as Military and Civil Chief in North Africa warned the Mohammedans not to lend their ears to Axis propaganda and promised increased native participation in local self-government.

The wish to appease the Arabs, French leaders pointed out, was one of the reasons why the Law Crémieux, which granted French citizenship to the Algerian Jews but not to the Mohammedans, was abrogated.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Noted Sculptor Becomes Farmer—Her Workshop a Cannery

By Jane Dillon
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Strange things are going on this season in the Connecticut studio of Anna Hyatt Huntington, distinguished American sculptor, who believes all talent, for the duration, should be devoted to the winning of the war. Culinary art has temporarily replaced the fine arts there, and fruits and vegetables are appearing in glass jars instead of in friezes. Mrs. Huntington has converted her work shop into a cannery where she and the five other families living on Stanerigg, the Huntington Farm, are preserving the produce from their six victory gardens, doubling the amount glassed last summer.

Encompassing a view of the shadowed Berkshires, lovely Stanerigg, atop Sunset Hill, Bethel, spreads its many hundred acres of woods, lakes, pasture, and farm land over a delightful plateau, 900 feet above Long Island Sound, which is 18 miles distant. Here, before the war, Mrs. Huntington, only woman sculptor member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, devoted herself to the creation of superb statues and bronzes. For relaxation she raised Scottish Deerhounds, famed in legend, a breed known as early as 1570—dogs to which she is so devoted that every picture, to be entitled to a place on a wall of her home, must contain at least one of their type.

Reduced Her Kennels

But to conform to the needs of the war, she greatly reduced Stanerigg's modern kennels to release a wing in the 200-foot fireproof building for the additional farm animals.

The set-up at the Huntington farm, in the beginning, was purely to meet the family's needs, but the vigorous appeals of the Government for increased food production turned this eminent sculptor into a serious farmer.

The first things to be crowded out were her horses, for which she had a particular attachment, since she used to mold horses in clay long before she could read or write. This early trend grew through the years into her famous equine studies of which it has been said: "Mrs. Huntington has done for the workhorse in sculpture what Millet did for the peasant." With her love of horses so closely allied to her art, it was not easy to turn their stalls into stanchions and to wire in pens for calves. But she has thrown the tremendous energy and vision which she put into her sculpture into the direction of her wartime farm.

Under her supervision the grassland is being improved and a series of pastures has been arranged for the dairy cows, so that the time and labor required to drive them to the grazing fields have been eliminated.

Mrs. Huntington's interest in and love for animals was fostered by her father, the late Alpheus Hyatt, a Harvard Professor of Zoology and an outstanding palaeontologist, pupil of Louis Agassiz. And her early affection for them is expressed today in such practical provisions for the cattle as that water, shade, and bushes are sought in each pasture to insure their comfort and keep them free from flies.

Excellent Management

Further indications of good farm management are the increased corn and hay output and the adding of alfalfa as a feed crop. Old barns have been restored and remodeled to make cattle sheds and housing for farm machinery; silos erected to hold ensilage for the stock.

And, added to the supervision of the farm and her canning project, she has organized Red Cross work in Sunset Hill, the small community adjacent. Because of rationing, none of the women felt they could drive four or five miles to the nearest Red Cross unit for war work. Under the Danbury Red Cross Chapter they started their own unit in a large unoccupied room on Mrs. Huntington's place. There, 20 workers give their time making a fine contribution, she says.

In normal times she would be devoting herself to her sculpture with the same absorption with which she is now engaged in war activities. This devotion to her work has produced countless fine pieces. They include small brasses in the Metropolitan, Carnegie, Cleveland, San Francisco, San Diego, Luxembourg, and Edinburgh museums; large lion at Dayton, Ohio; memorial piece at Lancaster, N. H.; Joan of Arc at New York City; wall figure of Joan of Arc at Cathedral of St. John the Divine; flagpoles at New York City; memorial monument to Collis P. Huntington, Newport News; and other distinguished pieces.

Among the honors bestowed on her for the distinctive contributions she has made to art are Honorable Mention, Paris Salon, 1910; Silver Medal, San Francisco Exposition, 1915; Purple Rosette, French Government, 1915; Rodin Gold Medal, Philadelphia, 1917; Saltus Gold Medal, 1920 and 1922; Gold Medal, The American Academy of Arts and Letters, 1930; Chevalier of Legion of Honor, 1922 and Officer in 1933; Grand Cross of Alfonso XII, 1929; Doctor of Fine Arts, Syracuse University, 1932; and she is the only woman to have been elected to the Spanish Academy of San Fernando since the 18th Century.

Although she has sacrificed her beautiful work for the duration, when victory is won, she expects to return to her studio and replace cooking operations with the art of sculpture, with which she has already greatly enriched the world.

Peter A. Juley & Son; Newtown Bee

Anna Hyatt Huntington has turned her talents to war-winning activity. (Upper left) Her bronze statue of Diana, which has been reproduced in New Orleans, La., Austin, Texas, Cambridge, Mass., Brookgreen, S. C., on the grounds of the Charles Deering Library, Northwestern University, and at Blois, France. (Upper right) The Cid Campeador, erected on the plaza in front of the Hispanic Museum, New York City, "the most arduous piece of sculptural work ever undertaken by a woman"; replicas in Seville, Spain, Buenos Aires, Argentina, San Francisco, and San Diego. (Lower) Mrs. Huntington with two of her Scottish Deerhounds, whose kennel space has been reduced to accommodate farm animals.

Omelets Are a Boon When Meat Is Scarce

By Elizabeth S. Lough
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In these days of red points it is a good thing to have a taste for egg dishes; and if one does not already have the taste, it is wise to cultivate it.

There are so many dozens of combinations of egg with other foods that any housewife can develop her own recipes to suit those for whom she is cooking. In this time of food shortage, to be sure, your family ought to be glad to have any good food which is served, yet it is always a pleasure to produce dishes which are particularly enjoyed by those who are to eat them. So here are a few suggestions.

Just now, with tomatoes in season, Spanish omelet is a good choice. There are many different recipes for this popular dish. The following is a quick and easy way to make it.

Spanish Omelet

3 eggs
¼ teaspoon salt—or salt to taste
9 tablespoons Spanish sauce

Sauce for Spanish Omelet

1 onion
1 green pepper
3 tomatoes
Salt to taste

Make the sauce of the onion and green pepper, cut up and boiled in salted water until tender. Add cut-up tomatoes and cook a short time. Break whole eggs into a bowl and beat, not too much. One hundred fifty turns of a dover egg-beater are enough. Add salt and nine tablespoons of the liquid from the sauce. (Three tablespoons for each egg.) Stir rapidly and turn into smoking-hot frying pan which has in it about a tablespoon of bacon fat. It will need to cook for only a moment. As soon as the edges show brown, put it into a slow oven to mellow. When ready to serve, put three or four tablespoons of the larger pieces of onion, pepper, and tomato across the center of the omelet, roll, and slide out on a platter. Serve with crisp bacon.

If one likes a very dry omelet, reduce the amount of liquid per egg. The flavor of the sauce may be varied by seasoning it with a pinch of mace, curry powder, or a favorite herb.

Scrambled eggs differ in texture from an omelet and people like foods because of texture as well as because of taste. They are good to serve now and then for a change. They are excellent made with the same Spanish omelet sauce, but with this addition: Cut a tomato almost through in orange section fashion and drop into the hot sauce over a slow fire. This should be done only long enough before the eggs are scrambled so that the tomato heats through without boiling. Thus it will retain its fresh flavor.

Scrambled Eggs with Tomato

3 eggs
¼ teaspoon salt or salt to taste
6 tablespoons tomato sauce (two for each egg)

Beat eggs slightly with a spoon, add salt, and hot tomato sauce. Stir up and turn into a frying pan containing about a tablespoon of grease. These eggs should be cooked over a slow fire and stirred constantly. Cook until the consistency suits your taste. Longer cooking will, of course, make them drier. If you wish them very dry, reduce the liquid. When done, turn into a bowl or vegetable dish. Push the eggs away from the center of the dish, lift out the whole tomato along with a small amount of the sauce and fill the center. Serve hot with strips of crisp bacon as a side dish.

Pineapple and cheese make another appetizing omelet. Both are on the rationed list. A little can be made to go a long way when used as a flavor. Here is one recipe.

Pineapple and Cheese Omelet

3 eggs
¼ teaspoon salt, or to taste
2 slices pineapple
Juice and water to make 9 tablespoons
Grated cheese.

Prepare sauce by cutting up the pineapple, adding salt, juice, and water. Boil slowly for about five minutes. Beat whole eggs, not too much, add salt, and nine tablespoons of liquid from the sauce. Stir quickly and turn into smoking hot greased frying pan. Cook until the omelet seems set. It will take a little longer to cook than the tomato omelet. Sprinkle top of omelet with grated cheese and put in a slow oven to mellow. When ready to serve, put slices of pineapple across the center of the omelet, roll, and slide onto a platter. Sprinkle the top of the rolled omelet with a little grated cheese. Serve with crisp bacon slices.

Peanut butter is not yet on the rationed list and is a nutritious food for these food-conscious days. Here is an omelet made with peanut butter and jelly.

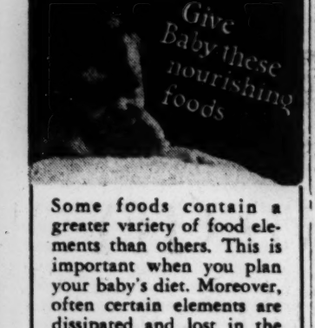
Peanut and Jelly Omelet

3 eggs
¼ teaspoon salt—or to taste
Sauce made of 1 tablespoon peanut butter, 1 tablespoon jelly, and water to make 9 tablespoons

Boil together slowly the peanut butter, jelly, and water, until dissolved. Beat whole eggs, not too much. Add salt and nine tablespoons of the sauce. Stir and turn into well-greased, smoking-hot frying pan. Cook until edges are brown. Put in slow oven to mellow. When ready to serve, place bits of jelly across the center, fold, and slip onto a platter. Serve with crisp bacon.

National Graphic Sales, 819 Santee St. Rm. 414 Los Angeles, Cal. Zone 14

BABY DIET HINTS



Some foods contain a greater variety of food elements than others. This is important when you plan your baby's diet. Moreover, often certain elements are dissipated and lost in the preparation of food—elements such as iron and vitamins. Among the Gerber's Baby Foods that contain appreciable amounts of iron are Strained Prunes, Liver Soup, Vegetable Soup, and Peas. All have been cooked in steam with air excluded to preserve their iron and vitamin content.

Gerber's Baby Foods
Cereals...Strained Foods...Chopped Foods

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GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Here Are Three Handy Ideas

Do you know that a scrap of chiffon, organdy, lawn or velvet can be turned into pretty little coat-hanger sachets, to be included in a Christmas package or tucked in a card or letter? Attach the sachets to a short length of ribbon, looped to slip over the hanger.

A minor leak in a metal flower container or garbage pail may be sealed by painting inside and out, using the paint rather thick.

And, lastly, why not cut cartoons from newspapers, particularly humorous ones, to put in letters to soldiers, who will enjoy an extra chuckle?

Family Transforms Old Blanket

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Last year a worn blanket didn't mean anything more than another item on the weekly shopping list.

With the existing shortages of labor and material, we feel we must conserve everything we possibly can. That's how we happened to cover a well worn double blanket with cretonne, turning the project into a family "cooperative" with 15-year-old Jessie and 12-year-old Sally helping.

Now we have a handy, light, comforter which the children proudly call their "quilt."

First we went in a body to the store to select some cretonne and of course it had to be something bright and of fast color. The pattern selected has both flowers and birds which make it alive and interesting for wintertime.

It required nine yards of material which we cut into four strips, 2¼ yards long. Two of these strips were sewed together for the top and the other two for the bottom of the comforter. Jessie, being more accustomed to handling the electric iron, did the pressing. Sally did the cutting and helped with the sewing, having learned to operate the sewing machine at school.

This blanket, as all blankets do eventually, had worn thin through the middle so we cut it into two pieces across the center crosswise. Next we cut one portion down through the center lengthwise and Sally sewed the selvedges together on the machine. The advantage of this was that when we put the two layers of blanket together the thin places would not overlap.

With a quilting frame our work would have been easier but we had none, so we laid one piece of our freshly-pressed cretonne on the living room floor. Over that we laid our two sections of blanket covering it with the other section of cretonne. We got down on our knees and smoothed out all the layers until the edges were even.

In order to sew and tie the comforter without displacing the several layers, I pinned them together down the center. It's a good idea to pin or baste the whole comforter if you want it absolutely smooth when it is finished.

For the tie thread we used matching silkateen but odd bits of wool would have done as well.

I did the sewing by stitching each time within a certain flower in the pattern. This made blocks about four inches square and Jessie went along with scissors snipping the long stitches. All of us helped with the tieing and in no time at all—three afternoons to be exact—it was finished, except for the binding around the edges which I did by hand.

It's hard to say who is the happiest, Mother with an inexpensive washable comforter, or the girls who have learned to do something new and useful.

Why Not Paint The Furniture?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Any woman who loves to wield a paint brush and wants to give expression to her own decorative ideas, with no limitations, has excellent opportunities awaiting her in unpainted and unfinished furniture pieces. And what's more, she can add some inexpensive new bits of furniture to her home at the same time.

Buy Unpainted Pieces

Practically all department stores now have unpainted and unfinished furniture sections, with a wide range of pieces all the way from large china cabinets and buffets down to lamps and other small accessories. It is possible to secure enough unfinished furniture to furnish a small apartment. Many of the pieces are of the sectional type, so that they can be combined with one another or used singly. This is particularly true of bookcases and shelves and chests of drawers.

Unfinshed pieces, which in many cases are as well made as the expensive finished ones, are offered for every room in the house. Bright or light colored paints are usually applied to the kitchen, bedroom, sun room, and nursery pieces. Living and dining room pieces, however, can be finished to match existing walnut, mahogany, maple, or modern ones.

Use Imagination

Many interesting effects may be worked out with the colored paints. Bright colors are especially attractive with light walls. Typical peasant schemes can be worked out in the bright colors by adding decorations of gay bunches of flowers or peasant figures to the backs of the chairs, fronts of chests and dressers, and heads and feet of bedsteads. If one is artistic, just about any decorations can be painted on by hand. And there is a wide range of decals for application by the amateur or unskilled hands.

Inexpensive fabrics, such as chintzes, ginghams, chambrays and other washable goods, can be used with painted furniture for curtains, draperies, bedspreads, and dressing table skirts. Scraps of wallpaper left over after the decorators are through or pieces which can be obtained from the local dealer can be used to line shelves of bookcases and to cover desks and chests.

'Notes' Make Newsy Letters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Who hasn't had the experience of being able to think of all kinds of things to write about in that next letter to a beloved son or daughter while washing dishes or tidying up the bedrooms, only to have forgotten them all when finally the time comes to sit down with pen and paper?

Letters are such precious things these days. Real morale builders they are—the right kind of letters. To boys and girls far away from home, doing war duties of various kinds, newsy, chatty epistles from mother (home letters seem to depend on her, for some reason or other) mean more than they can say. Then why do one's thoughts vanish into thin air just when they should be bright and sparkling?

My scheme for getting around this deficiency is a simple one. I place small paper pads or tablets and sharp, good pencils in convenient places about the house. Then when a thought comes to me, I stop whatever I am doing and write it down. It only takes a second to wipe my hands, a minute to write a page. By the time the day's work is done I have a nice collection of "notes" to be gathered and put in an envelope and mailed "c/o Postmaster, N. Y." or "c/o Postmaster, San Francisco."

And sure enough, these letters make a hit, more of one than the pen-and-ink ones on correct stationery. They are fresh and spontaneous and they are newsy. Not big-newsy, but little-newsy, with details of home life which bind the writer to the reader.

And another bit of advice to those on the home front: Don't wait for letters to answer. Write regularly whether you get replies or not. Mails are uncertain at best these days, and you never know just when a letter will be especially needed or wanted. So don't fail to have one ready for every mail boat that goes out. M. F. C.

Many Los Angeles Youths Quit War Plants for School

By Kinnis Hendrick
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — The 35,000 high school boys and girls who worked full time in industry during the summer are coming back to school in far greater numbers than the Board of Education dared anticipate. In fact, the larger part of this number, it appears, will be carrying what the Board considers satisfactory classroom programs during the months ahead.

At the same time, Los Angeles industry is asking that arrangements be made by Oct. 31 to permit 36,000 youths from the same age group—16 to 18 years—to work in defense plants on what is called the four-four plan. This will enable them to graduate on schedule by remaining in school four hours a day and industry can have them on its pay rolls for another four.

It is felt that the encouraging support industrialists have given the Board of Education's efforts to keep youth in school springs from a recognition that the young people of today must man the factories and offices of tomorrow and that they will at least need high school educations if they are to do good work.

The almost surprising eagerness with which b s and girls are returning to high school—and particularly the boys—is taken to mean that their work experience has given them a realistic sense of education's value. Under the California law, youths under 18 who need to work can secure permits to remain in school just four hours a week on a continuation basis. But the "big money" thousands have been earning during their vacations does not seem to have induced too many to cut down their schooling to that minimum.

It is noteworthy that in the high school this city conducts for students with low I. Q.'s, teachers are observing a marked keenness, on the pupils' part, to make the most of their classroom opportunities following their summer in industry.

During the past school year, when the Board of Education here is said to have been the first to put into large-scale operations the four-four plan, 28,000 pupils made what employers described as a significant work contribution. Of this number, 20,000 were employed in vital war production industry or worked in essential civilian jobs. More than 16,000 of these students maintained school programs which insured their graduation as originally planned.

Objectively measured war production in key plants, the Board of education reports, indicated last spring that the student worker on the four-four plan was producing as much as the full-day worker of the same age in the same work was producing in six hours.

The Los Angeles City schools found these students not only maintained their scholastic averages but in many instances actually improved in attitude toward school work and understood its purpose better.

"The boy or girl of today," declares Dr. Vierling Kersey, Superintendent of Schools, "is fully aware that without a high school education he or she faces life with a handicap, that he or she can never hope to fulfill his or her individual promise of achievement. The armed services, business, and industry demand trained, intelligent people."

Dr. Kersey and the Board of Education have stressed this conviction while seeking to ease local industry's manpower problem by making it possible for older boys and girls to work. High schools here are now reorganizing their schedules into two shifts—morning and afternoon—to facilitate this co-operation with the war effort.

The four-four plan virtually satisfies the long-felt need for combining work experience with classroom study, points out Raymond E. Pollich, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in charge of the attendance and employment of school-age minors.

Typical of comments from industry are the following:

"The boys are eager to work, quick to learn; they take great pride in their work," says L. M. Bach, Works Manager at the Vega Aircraft Corporation. "Factory foremen are competing for the services of as many boys as we can get to build Ventura bombers and B-17 Fortresses."

J. H. Streenan, Works Manager at Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, states: "Because no boy is allowed to continue his aircraft work unless he maintains a satisfactory scholastic rating, the school work of many of the boys has been considerably improved. So we are not only building Lighting P-38s, but better young men as well."

Just a Cake of Laundry Soap, But It's Priceless at Front

AN AMERICAN AIR BASE IN ITALY, Sept. 19 (AP) Delayed—Official orders in the Army require a soldier to keep neat and clean in the field, but—

In Tunisia there was a shortage of water.

In Sicily the campaign moved so fast there was hardly time to pause to bathe.

In Italy there is plenty of water for the first time and a man can wash, but there is still the perennial shortage of laundry soap.

A man never thinks of laundry soap in peacetime. In war it is always something of a problem. The quartermaster apparently carefully figures out how much soap a group of soldiers will need, then divides by half and sends that much along.

These smelly precious golden bars, the only thing that will remove the mud and C-ration stains from a GI uniform, are put into the custody of the mess sergeant. These kitchen Toscaninis are usually moody men with the temperament of a buslesque queen. But when, some night after days at the front, you take off your clothes and they stand up instead of falling to the ground, you realize that tomorrow just must be Monday.

So you take your pride in you hand and in your hour of need you approach the mess sergeant thusly: "Good morning, sergeant."

"Morning," he answers suspiciously. "Are you back here for some more of that laundry soap?"

"I'm afraid so."

"Do you realize I need that stuff to clean my stove and make wash water for all you guys' mess kits?"

"Yes, sergeant."

"Do you think that stuff grows on bushes?"

"No, sergeant."

"Ain't you got any left from that piece I gave you two weeks ago?"

"No, sergeant."

"What'd you do with all of it? Wash your ears? Well, here's some more, but don't tell the other guys I got any more in, and don't waste it."

With that he scrapes his finger across a bar of soap and gives you all that sticks to the nail. You take it gratefully and go away and wash two suits of underwear, a pair of pants, three wool shirts and four handkerchiefs in a helmet full of cold water.

President Asks $750,000,000 More For Navy for Present Fiscal Year

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The President has asked Congress for an additional $750,000,000 for the Navy for the fiscal year 1944.

The additional funds, need for which has arisen since submission of the budget, are to increase the amount in the naval stock fund.

The President also sent to Congress the following requests for supplemental appropriations:

Four supplemental estimates of appropriation for the Agriculture Department totaling $6,560,000, including an authorization directing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to advance an additional $37,500,000 to that department.

For the Treasury, $28,801,300, including $22,000,000 for the Internal Revenue Bureau, to finance administration of the pay-as-you-go tax plan.

For the Interior Department $5,800,875.

Increase the limitation on administrative expenses under the War Shipping Administration revolving fund from $9,650,000 to $14,600,000.

State Department $3,232,808; Labor Department $948,000; Employees Compensation Commission $3,000,000; National Labor Relations Board $300,000; foreign service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies, $300,000; General Accounting Office, $231,000, and Judiciary $67,600.

Bill to Outlaw Poll Tax Collection Sidetracked 30 Days by Senate Group

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee has sidetracked for 30 days a decision on whether to recommend favorable action on a House-approved bill to outlaw collection of the poll tax as a requirement for voting for Federal officials.

On motion of Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, the Committee set Oct. 25 for a public hearing at which the constitutionality of the legislation will be argued.

Chairman Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana said he was instructed to invite Attorney General Francis Biddle to appear at that time with his own opinion as to the constitutionality of the proposal.

The effect of Mr. Biddle's appearance would be to commit the Administration on the bill publicly for the first time, in the opinion of some members.

The action was taken after a subcommittee, headed by Senator Ernest W. McFarland (D) of Arizona recommended passage of the bill by a vote of 3 to 2.

Voting with Senator McFarland for a favorable report were Senators Abe Murdock (D) of Utah and John A. Danaher (D) of Connecticut. Senators Tom Connally (D) of Texas and Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont voted against it.

The House measure would prohibit the collection of a poll tax as a requirement for voting in either primaries or general elections for members of the house and Senate and Presidential electors.

A similar bill failed in the last session when the Senate refused to vote to invoke the cloture rule to limit debate after southern senators filibustered against passage of the measure.

Senator Van Nuys said Senator William Langer (R) of North Dakota opposed the 30-day delay, but was overwhelmingly overruled.

Lecture on Christian Science by Earl McCloud, C. S. B.

Earl McCloud, C. S. B., of San Antonio, Texas, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: Its Restorative Mission," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the Church edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by Margaret Crawford, C. S., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

On behalf of The Mother Church I welcome you.

The subject of the lecture is "Christian Science: Its Restorative Mission."

To restore means not only to give back what has been lost or taken away, but also to reinstate in favor and grace, to heal.

Our civil and political liberties which we prize so highly can be retained or regained only as they are understood to stem from man's basic rights.

We are here to learn more about these basic rights through the understanding of Christian Science.

To restore means also to give back the original meaning of a text.

In the fullness of time our Father-Mother God revealed to His chosen witness, Mary Baker Eddy, the original, the spiritual meaning of the Bible. With this as her only textbook she was led to discover the Science of being, of which she has written, "The Science of being gives back the lost likeness and power of God as the seal of man's adoption" (Miscellaneous Writings, 184:23).

Only childlike teachableness can understand this final and complete gift to man, and enjoy its blessings.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

Never has the world been more in need of a restorative agency than today. Material sense is shrieking that destruction is stalking the earth and bringing it to a state of devastation from which it will never recover.

Discouragement and desperation sit at the council tables of the nations, crying to them: "Where is your God?"

Those who consider themselves wise in this world's wisdom seek to answer this query with some philosophy or ism, forgetting that deeply significant prophecy of Isaiah concerning the coming of Christ Jesus, of whom he said: "The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound; to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, and the day of vengeance of our God; to comfort all that mourn; to appoint unto them that mourn in Zion, to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness; that they might be called trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord, that he might be glorified."

In Luke's Gospel we are told that Jesus read aloud in the synagogue at Nazareth this prophecy, and acknowledged its application to himself and his work in these words: "This day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears."

Works of Restoration

Later, in Mark's account, as Jesus is about to be separated from his disciples, he tells them of the works of restoration he is intrusting to them in these words: "And these signs shall follow them that believe; In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover. . . . And they went forth, and preached every where, the Lord working with them, and confirming the word with signs following."

And these were the tests our Master set for those primitive Christians, the works of restoration they must do to prove themselves in truth his faithful followers.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, the author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and its forever Leader, states as her purpose in the "Historical Sketch" in the Manual of The Mother Church (p. 17): "To organize a church designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing."

Amidst all the present-day confusion of thought and action, what glorious peace and freedom are enjoyed by the Christian Scientist, who, with singleness of vision, clings to God, knowing that He, the only Cause and creator, is the Saviour of the world from its own false conclusions and fears!

It has been charged that Christianity has failed in these times of our greatest stress. The answer to this charge might very well be that it has not been sufficiently understood and practiced by those who assume to do the world's thinking for it.

How grateful all should be for the teachings of Christian Science, which have restored to the world a right sense of Deity! Not only a God afar off, but a God at hand—"Closer is He than breathing, and nearer than hands and feet." A God who is everywhere present, everywhere all-powerful, everywhere all-knowing. A God who knows no evil, who sanctions it not; who says to the man of His creating: "You are free, whole, perfect, strong, intelligent, healthy, prosperous, progressive, and forever at peace with thy brethren."

This God—the only God—the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; of Moses, Elijah, and Elisha; the God of Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Malachi; the God taught and exemplified by Jesus and his disciples, is just as available today as He was centuries ago. Now, as then, He it is, as the Psalmist sang, "who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases; who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who crowneth thee with lovingkindness and tender mercies." Not a God of battles, not a God of disasters, floods, storms, and earthquakes, but that God who speaks today, as of yore, through the "still small voice" of Mind. The God who loves all mankind and who, relied upon, will lead all mankind in the ways of Love, and away from the ways of hatred, malice, revenge, envy, jealousy, and resentment. The God who is always available, always wise, always just, always on the side of that which is right and good.

The teachings of Christian Science have done great things for mankind by impressing human thinking with the facts that evil cannot be present when God, good, is never absent; that evil cannot be anything but powerless with God the only power; that evil is unintelligent with God possessing and expressing all intelligence. Bereft of place, might, and thought, what can evil be but a false supposition?

God Made All Good

This conclusion as to the unreality of evil and the consequent goodness and perfection of the universe of God's creating is strongly reinforced by various Bible passages. First of all, in Genesis we read: "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Not only good, but very good. No mention of evil precedes this statement, because God had not created it.

Habakkuk confirms this view of creation in his prophecy when he says, in referring to God: "Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on iniquity."

John, in his Gospel, tells us further that there is no creator save God, in these words: "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made." That is, evil was made neither by God nor by any supposed power.

To make assurance more and more sure, we find this statement in Ecclesiastes: "I know that, whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever: nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it."

What courage this should inspire: that error cannot be added to God's universe, detracting from its true nature; that sickness cannot force itself upon us to take away health; that poverty cannot intrude to deprive us of prosperity; that sin cannot beset us to rob us of purity; that sorrow's pall cannot shroud our joy with gloom; that war cannot bereave us of our peace!

Of this one and only creator and His one and only creation the Bible has this to say: "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth."

Dominion? That means control, doesn't it? But how runs the modern idea of man and of his status in the scheme of things? Mortal man, not God's man, believes that evil has dominion or control over him. And why? Mainly because of a false belief about man, not based upon the spiritual account of creation, as related in the first chapter of Genesis, and as exemplified in the healings of Jesus, but upon the materially counterfeit account of creation given in the second and following chapters, in which man is supposed to have been made of the dust of the ground and to have become involved in all the errors of material sense.

Christian Science has brought about a restoration of the right sense about man by calling attention to these widely differing descriptions of creation, and showing that they do not complement each other, but are evidently set down side by side in order to show the truth of the first and the consequent falsity of the second.

Mrs. Eddy devotes fifty-seven pages of her textbook to an exegesis or spiritual interpretation of these contrasting accounts of creation, because she realized the importance of starting from the right viewpoint in order to arrive at the correct conclusion in regard to man.

In their efforts to gain a right sense of what is meant by man as the image and likeness of God, Christian Scientists utilize Mrs. Eddy's term "reflection."

On page 515 of the textbook, Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "Your mirrored reflection is your own image or likeness. If you lift a weight, your reflection does this also. If you speak, the lips of this likeness move in accord with yours. Now compare man before the mirror to his divine Principle, God. Call the mirror divine Science, and call man the reflection. Then note how true, according to Christian Science, is the reflection to its original. As the reflection of yourself appears in the mirror, so you, being spiritual, are the reflection of God. The substance, Life, intelligence, Truth, and Love, which constitute Diety, are reflected by His creation; and when we subordinate the false testimony of the corporeal senses to the facts of Science, we shall see this true likeness and reflection everywhere." Try this some time, just as an experiment. It will help to fix this idea firmly in consciousness. See if it is possible for your reflection to look differently from you, or to act differently.

The Prodigal Son

Mortal man believes it to be possible to separate himself from God, and to take up an independent course of action; to think, and speak, and act for himself, without recourse to the divine Mind for inspiration or direction. He believes he can go his own way of materiality and ignominy if he so pleases! But, can he?

In the fifteenth chapter of Luke, Jesus tells about the prodigal son. In the light of what has just been said, let us look at this story, remembering that it is a parable, and not the story of a real person, although incidents similar in every way have been enacted over and over again.

Jesus drew a word picture of a well-to-do family, the younger son of which, longing to get away from restrictive discipline in the parental home and to follow his own devices, persuaded his father to let him have his inheritance, and took it with him into a far country, where he wasted this accumulation upon false friends and in loose living. And then came a famine in that land—a depression, to use a more modern term.

He found himself in want and had to seek employment. (That has a familiar sound, hasn't it?) He could find work only of the lowest order, according to the thought of that time, tending swine. His false friends had disappeared, no man gave unto him, and he sought to satisfy his hunger with the scanty fare provided for the swine.

As with many another, when everything was at its lowest ebb, suddenly his thought began to clear. He saw himself and his foolish course of conduct in their true light. In other words, he began to reflect. He realized what he seemingly had given up in leaving his father's house, where all were cared for bountifully. He decided to return home on any terms his father would permit.

He started home; but his father saw him a long way off and ran and greeted him lovingly, and gave a feast in his honor, declaring: "For this my son was dead, and is alive again; he was lost, and is found."

Now, remember this was a parable through which Jesus was teaching a lesson to his followers, which is a lesson for us, too. What is this lesson? Well, can substance, which is eternal, be lost? No, because God is substance. What, then, did the prodigal son waste? Nothing—in other words, just a false sense of substance, all that he had ever taken into a far country. Is there any place that is far from God, where a famine could arise? No, there is no such place. Is there a place where man, the real man, could be in want? No; where God is, and He is everywhere, there can be no lack.

"And he arose, and came to his father." Who is father? Love is Father. The prodigal rose higher mentally because of this trial through which he seemingly had passed. Did divine Love delay in recognition of this idea which seemingly had strayed? No. Love had never lost sight of his idea—never lost sight of him for an instant. Man is forever in divine Mind, forever reflected and held perfect, whole, harmonious, healthy, strong, and prosperous. Had the Father ever failed in loving His idea? No. Love ever loves His reflection. "And Love is reflected in love" (Science and Health, p. 17), our Leader says.

The father called for the best robe, a ring for his hand, shoes for his feet, and a feast as for the son and heir. Why? Had not this son taken his share of substance into a far country and wasted it in riotous living? Had he not fallen into degradation of the lowest type? No. In absolute truth, the real son, Love's idea, the reflected image of God, never had left his Father's house, never had strayed, never had sinned, never had squandered one iota of the divine substance which is the heritage of all God's children.

Not Even a Shadow

But what was this poor thing which went down into the depths? Had it substance, intelligence, reality, perfection, immortality, wisdom? No. It had none of these. It was unreal. It was not reflection. It was not even a shadow of a shadow of a shadow of the real son, who never had left the Father—who never can leave Him.

John tells us that Jesus, while he was at Jerusalem attending one of the Jewish feasts, said: "Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of me."

Our Master followed his own injunction, patiently searching the writings of Isaiah and the other prophets who had foretold his coming as the promised Messiah, and carrying to fulfillment all these phophecies. Of the years preceding his active ministry and of his labor of preparation there is scanty record following the episode, as recorded by Luke, of his being found in the temple by Joseph and Mary, at the age of twelve, questioning and answering the questions of the doctors of the law. You will remember the statement: "And all that heard him were astonished at his understanding and answers."

Mary Baker Eddy was from early childhood a student of the Scriptures, a searcher for something better and higher than was afforded by the religious teachings of her day. Like Abraham, when he went out of Ur of the Chaldees, she "looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God."

Linked with this study was her search for health and the means of attaining it. This led her to investigate the various schools of medicine, finding in them scant comfort and little relief. In the year 1866, she suffered a fall upon an icy street while living in Swampscott, Massachusetts, from the results of which she was not expected to recover. Her nearest friends gathered about her, but, looking for her imminent death, retired to a near-by room, leaving her to herself. Taking up her Bible, always near at hand, she opened to the ninth chapter of the Gospel according to Matthew, and read the account of the healing of the palsied man. In her extremity of human need, her study of this incident led to such a flood of light that she was instantly healed, and, a few moments thereafter, appeared, fully restored, among her friends in the adjoining room, much to their astonishment.

Mrs. Eddy says of this experience (Science and Health, p. 108): "When apparently near the confines of mortal existence, standing already within the shadow of the death-valley, I learned these truths in divine Science: that all real being is in God, the divine Mind, and that Life, Truth, and Love are all-powerful and ever-present; that the opposite of Truth,—called error, sin, sickness, disease, death,—is the false testimony of false material sense, of mind in matter; that this false sense evolves, in belief, a subjective state of mortal mind which this same so-called mind names *matter*, thereby shutting out the true sense of Spirit."

Not content to profit alone through her discovery, our revered Leader unselfishly spent years in searching the Scriptures in her effort to discover the Principle back of her own restoration to health, in order that all the world might share in this great boon.

Mrs. Eddy Proved Text

This spiritual exploration led, in 1875, to the publishing of the first edition of Science and Health, but not before she had thoroughly tested and proved its every text by healing all manner of disease and discord by the rules laid down therein.

This textbook has restored to countless thousands the Bible as the chart of life, a book of rules whereby to work out the problems of their human existence. So many of these had come to look upon this priceless volume simply as beautiful literature, or as the history of a race of people and a chronicle of their religious progress. Through its study in connection with Mrs. Eddy's writings they have come to see that here are practical teachings which can and will lead them out of many an Egypt and through many a Red Sea of evil.

Through this appreciation and study of the Scriptures, thousands have found the healing Truth in texts which had meant nothing at all to them before.

An acquaintance of mine, who had gone through a severe attack of influenza and who had been slow to respond to Christian Science treatment when it was asked for, told her practitioner: "I wish my friends who are not Christian Scientists would quit coming to see me. They sit on the side of my bed and say: 'You poor dear! You look so bad. You must be suffering terribly. Oh, I've had other friends who have been months recovering from such an attack. And some haven't.'" You all know what she meant. And they call it sympathy!

She was told to use the passage from John's Gospel: "No man can come to me, except the Father which hath sent me draw him." It was pointed out that Jesus had had to protect himself mentally in this way against attacks which otherwise would have terminated his work before his mission had been accomplished. She went to work along this line, knowing that nobody could come to her save for a good purpose. Her "Job's comforters" quit coming (she said it was as if she "had slammed the door in their faces"); her Christian Science friends came, bringing nothing but good, tales of peace, joy, happiness, and the overcoming of all manner of evil. In less than a week she was up and about and fully recovered, although a physician, called in by a member of her family, had said unless she took medicine in some form she would be a cripple for life.

A friend, who was managing a store in a big organization, was making poor headway in his business because of theft. These stores were ranked by percentage of profit, not by volume of business. The shoplifters had taken away the profit and his store was rated the lowest of the many owned by the corporation. He was given this same text by a practitioner: "No man can come to me, except the Father which hath sent me draw him." He realized he and the company employing him were carrying on a branch of the Father's business. That that business represented service to mankind, an opportunity to bring something of comfort and beauty into lives which otherwise might have little but that which was drab; that that business was entitled to a reasonable financial return; that that business could attract to it no employee or patron who could come to it for other than an honest purpose. He and his wife held to this thought courageously for a year.

Where do you suppose his store was ranked by then? Yes, it was in first place. The last had become first through the practical application of a Bible text first enunciated more than nineteen hundred years before, but just as true and effective today as when the master Christian first voiced it.

There are literally hundreds of such Bible texts which study will reveal to be useful at the present time. The study of the Christian Science Lesson-Sermons, made up of correlated passages from the King James Version of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, has placed helpful tools in the hands of many, many students who are using them to clear up problems of all sorts which come up in their everyday experience. And it has been said of Christian Scientists that they are a Bibleless people!

In this connection it might be said that there are those who assume to criticize Christian Science, forgetting that in order to be a real critic one should be well informed on the subject attacked. If the critic knows what he should know about Christian Science in order to discuss it, he cannot criticize it, because he has found it to be based solidly upon Scriptural teachings and susceptible of proof.

A stock accusation of uninformed critics is that Christian Scientists are a prayerless people. Can they justly be charged with such a shortcoming, when they have been taught to make of their living a constant prayer? When they, if they follow their Leader's teachings, strive to watch, work, and immolate self, to be loving, patient, meek, and doers of good deeds?

Value of Prayer

The Founder of Christian Science knew well the value of prayer, and devoted a whole chapter of the Christian Science textbook, the opening chapter, to setting forth her views on the subject. Many are the healings directly traceable to the reading of this chapter by seekers after religious enlightenment; healings of so-called incurable diseases, as well as of those things which are considered less serious.

These healings came about because readers of the chapter acquired a radically different estimate of prayer and its office, as affecting the attitude of man toward God; a restoration of the understanding of prayer as used by Jesus and his disciples, and by the early prophets. They realized that prayer should be not so much petitionary as affirmative in its form; not asking God to remember to be omnipotent, omnipresent, omniscient, and omniactive, but realizing that He already and at all times is all these. Not asking Him to change His plan in any particular, but seeking, to bring all straying thoughts of the one praying into harmony with that plan.

A relative of mine was healed of cancer and heart disease many years ago through the enlightenment that came to her through earnest study of this chapter. Told by five of the most eminent physicians of her home city that she must be operated upon within two weeks if it were to do her any good at all, but with no promise of a permanent cure, she decided not to have the operation. She had lived for years in a terribly depressed mental atmosphere, grieving for the loved ones gone on and fearing the same fate.

Faced by this apparently hopeless situation, as viewed from the medical standpoint, she went to a neighbor, a Christian Scientist, at a time and in a community where there were few such, and obtained a copy of the textbook and other literature. She began reading with rapt interest. She found so much of an illuminating nature in Mrs. Eddy's teachings on prayer that it became difficult to go beyond that chapter. At the end of 10 days' study she discovered that for days she had been walking on air; a buoyant sense of well-being had replaced the former depressed and depressing state of mind. She discovered that the fear of death had given way to a realization of Life as God, that Life among whose attributes are health, strength, peace, joy, and harmony of being.

And all this by reading the textbook! The last chapter of Science and Health has page after page of testimonies of healings brought about by the reading of that book, these including all manner of diseases and other discords.

In other words, this person was instantly, completely, and finally healed of the two diseases which had enslaved her for years, and she could not recall the moment at which they had left her. For many years she has been a public practitioner of Christian Science, healing others of fears similar to those which had darkened her outlook for so long.

So we learn that prayer in Christian Science is the prayer of understanding, not of blind belief; of absolute conviction, and not of doubtful reliance. It is a prayer of expectancy, receptivity, and responsiveness.

A little girl, with whom I have been acquainted for years, had known from earliest childhood this concept of prayer. One day, at the age of six, she returned from school and sought out her mother to ask for help with a headache. Her mother wisely said to her: "Darling, you are a Christian Scientist. Know the truth for yourself." Having been trained to do her own praying, she replied: "All right, mother," and retired to the next room. Her mother heard her say: "I am God's perfect child. There is no error to touch me. Now God, I mean it." Immediately she called happily, "I'm all right, mother," and ran out to play with her sister.

How truly Jesus has said of the child-thought that the kingdom of heaven is made up of such readiness to accept and to act upon the right ideas so freely given to consciousness by the divine Mind! Children such as this one learn to talk with God, consciously and confidently, expectant of definite results. How precious the results of such training in later years! A boy or a girl with such a background seldom strays from the paths of right thinking and doing.

Attitude When Praying

What is your attitude of mind when praying? When you turn an electric light switch, you would be surprised indeed if the light failed to come on. When you turn a water faucet, you expect the water to flow at once. Your confidence is not based upon trust in the switch or the faucet, but in the power plant back of one, and the giant pumps and wells back of the other.

Are you this confident when you turn to God who is always present, ready to help? Or do you halt, halfway between confidence and doubt, and still expect something definite in the way of results?

When Jesus stirred the antagonism of the Pharisees by making such statements as "Before Abraham was, I am," he was not referring to his human personality, but to his spiritual selfhood or the Christ; the Christ which always has been and always will be, which is present here and now, operating in your affairs and mine.

Christian Science has restored to mankind today this sense of the ever-availability of the Christ, so necessary to the working out of the problems besetting us all. In all her writings Mrs. Eddy emphasizes the fact that the Christ is that manifestation of God which heals, saves, restores, preserves; which operates in and through consciousness to do whatever seems to be needed to prove God's power and presence.

Early in the book of Genesis there is recorded an incident strangely reminiscent of what is going on in the world today. This story says that in that day all men spoke one language. They conceived a plan to make brick and to build a tower which should reach unto heaven. It is told that this displeased the Lord, and so He confounded their speech that they might not understand one another. The result was that men left off building and were scattered abroad upon all the face of the earth. In the Glossary of the textbook, as part of the definition of "Babel," we find this significant statement (Science and Health, p. 581): "The higher false knowledge builds on the basis of evidence obtained from the five corporeal senses, the more confusion ensues, and the more certain is the downfall of its structure."

In the sixteenth chapter of Matthew it is related that, when Jesus and his disciples came to Caesarea Philippi, he questioned them to ascertain if they had gained an understanding of his teaching and of his healing. We can picture them sitting by the side of a country road, perhaps under the shade of a fig tree, eating of its fruit, resting from their long walk from some other town of that district.

He asked them first who others thought he might be. Their reply was that he variously had been considered to be John the Baptist, Elijah, Jeremiah, or one of the other prophets. Hoping for real understanding, he asked them whom they thought him to be. The impulsive Simon replied for them all: "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." This called down upon Simon a blessing from the grateful Jesus, who then named him Peter (from "petros," the Greek word for "stone"), and said, "Upon this rock I will build my church."

On pages 136 to 138 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy has described this incident and has pointed out that Jesus' plan was to found his society on the God-power, or Christ, which lay back of this recognition by Peter of the Messiah.

Bear with me on another excursion into the Scriptures, which links up with the tower of Babel and this incident as recorded in Matthew. Let us turn to the second chapter of Acts, which opens with this statement: "And when the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one accord in one place."

The story goes on that suddenly it appeared that cloven tongues like as of fire sat upon each of the disciples, and they began to speak with other tongues. There were present men from all parts of the then known world, each speaking his own language, and yet each heard these Galileans speak in his own tongue of the wonderful works of God. Here we see how the recognition of the Christ eventually brought about the healing of the confusion of tongues induced by the gross materialism of the time of Babel.

How grateful we should be today, knowing that the Christ which healed in Palestine of old, which manifested itself on that Pentecostal day, is now at work in the world—available to heal this present-day Babel, this confusion of thought and plan, which has the nations of the earth striving at cross-purposes! Right now, no matter how intense the struggles and discords of the world may seem to be, all mankind can be brought together by this power of the Christ to be once again "with one accord in one place." And what more satisfactory peace could be worked out than one based upon the inspiration of the Christ, Truth?

Healing Through Prayer

I have several times in this lecture referred to healings brought about through the application of Christian Science to human problems. I have given some instances of healing through treatment or prayer, illustrating, as Mrs. Eddy puts it on page 251 of the textbook, how "the divine Mind makes perfect, acts upon the so-called human mind through truth, leads the human mind to relinquish all error, to find the divine Mind to be the only Mind, and the healer of sin, disease, death."

Treatment in Christian Science is not for the purpose of changing anything that is real, or of seeking to influence God to alter His laws or verdicts in regard to anybody or anything, but it is a prayer available for all who are in pain, distress, discord, poverty, or sin that they have their mental eyes opened to see that none of these things are true. It is a prayer that we all may see only those things which God sees, those eternal, indestructible things, such as health, strength, peace, joy, prosperity, purity, sinlessness, and eternal life.

All that is or can be true about you and me is what God knows about us. How grateful we should be that He knows nothing but good about us! When God knows anything, He knows it not just for a time, but for all eternity. His thoughts, therefore, are laws, which never change, but always operate the same. When your seeming problems are examined in the light of these laws, what can they do but vanish into nothingness?

A friend of my family had passed the traditional threescore and ten at least ten years, when Christian Science was brought to his attention. He had been suffering from heart disease for some months and had grown weaker each day. He told the daughter with whom he made his home that it was no use. He could not hold on any longer. He might just as well let go and die.

That day his granddaughter came home with two Christian Science *Sentinels* she had found in a distribution rack in a beauty shop. She gave them to her grandfather, who found in one of them an article written from the viewpoint of a musician. He had been a teacher of voice and a choir master, so this appealed to him.

When he had completed reading the two periodicals, he called his daughter to him and said: "I've changed my mind. I'm not going to die." He had understood enough of what he had read to see that God's law is the law of harmony and not of discord, that the belief of age and decrepitude is a false note so far as God's man is concerned. He had realized that a change of mind, or of thinking, was all that needed to take place to relieve him of the inharmonies from which he seemed to be suffering.

No Limit Upon Age

He was restored as Christian Science has restored many another sufferer from the delusion that God has set a limit upon man's life. He added more than ten years to his already long span. Just before leaving for the reunion of the Blue and the Gray at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, a few years ago, he came to our office. Somebody asked him if he had not begun the study of Christian Science at the age of eighty-five. He replied: "It must have been before that. I began driving my car at eighty-five." That remark healed a woman in the office at the time. Not yet sixty, she had thought herself too old to learn to drive.

So we see that Christian Science has restored to men the right sense of God as ever-present, all-powerful Principle or Mind: the right sense of the Christ as not a human personality but, as Paul expresses it in Romans, "the power of God unto salvation;" the right sense of man as the perfect reflection or image of perfect God, who never fell and therefore does not have to be restored to his original perfection; the right sense of the Bible as the history of the development of the spiritual idea, chronicling the correct relationship between God, Christ, and man. It has cleared away the old beliefs in the reality of age, disease, poverty, sin, sickness, pain, sorrow, and death. It has wiped out the belief in the destructibility of substance and the consequent loss of supply.

Christian Scientists adopt Jesus' method of viewing these discordant conditions for the purpose of healing. Mrs. Eddy thus describes his method on pages 476 and 477 of the textbook: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

The marvelously restorative and corrective effects of this method have been proved in the experience of thousands of active Christian Scientists who daily are utilizing it in healing their own discords and those of others who come to them for help.

Surely it is of such as these that Isaiah spoke when he prophesied: "And if thou draw out thy soul to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul; then shall thy light rise in obscurity, and thy darkness be as the noon day: . . . And they that shall be of thee shall build the old waste places: thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations; and thou shalt be called, The repairer of the breach, The restorer of paths to dwell in."

A short article on Christian Science appears daily on the Home Forum Page. Today's article is entitled "Wings of the morning."

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Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	60	60	60	
Acme Steel (3a	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ¼
Adams Exp (1.35g)	5	11¼	11⅜	11¼	+ ¼
Addressog-Mult 1	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
Air Reduction 1a	16	43¼	43	43¼	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	14	6¾	6½	6¾	
Allegheny Corp	66	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ 1/16
Allegheny pf xw	12	30¾	30	30¼	+ ¼
Alleg pf $30 ww	76	31¼	29¾	30½	+ ¼
Allegheny pr pf	2	44	43½	44	
Allen Indust (.4ag)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Allegh Ludl 1.05g	5	27⅛	27½	27½	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	153	153	153	
Allied Mills ⅓ag	9	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
Allied Strs .60	9	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
Allied St pf (5)	3	94½	94½	94½	
Allis-Ch Mfg ⅓ag	6	38	37¾	37½	
Amer Leather	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	2	82	81½	81½	— ½
Am Airlines 1½e	1	65	65	65	+ ½
Am Bank N .55g	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	2	58	58	58	
Am Brech (1⅛e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Am BrazilSh 1.05g	5	36½	36	36½	+ ¾
Am Cable & Rad	35	8	7¾	8	
Am Can (3)	1	86	86	86	— ½
Am Can pf (7)	10	175¾	175¼	175¾	+ ¾
Am Cry & Fdy 4g	8	34¼	32⅞	34	+ ¼
Am C&F pf 12½ag	3	69¼	68½	68½	— ½
Am Ch & Cab 1½a	4	23½	23½	23½	
Am Chicle (4a)	120	108½	108	108½	— ¼
Am Colortype .45g	1	10¾	10¾	10¼	
Am Cryst Sug ¾ag	1	14½	14½	14½	— ½
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Am & For Power	9	5⅝	5½	5½	
Am FP $7pf 3.32k	2	75	74	75	
Am & FP 2 pf	25	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅜
Am Hide&Leath	1	3⅝	3½	2½	
Am Hide&L pf (3)	1	39	39	39	
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	69¾	69⅜	69¾	
Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	63¾	63	63¾	+ ¾
Am Internat ⅛ag	11	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Am Invest III .45g	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Am Inv pf 2½	10	44	44	44	— ½
Am Locomotive	25	13	12⅞	12⅞	
Am Loco pf 7	5	77½	77⅛	77⅝	— ⅜
Am M & Fdy 60g	5	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
Am Ma & Met ¾ag	4	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	2	23⅜	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Am News 1.80	10	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
Am Pow & Light	12	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	9	42	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅜
Am P & L $5 pf	14	39½	38¾	39	
Am Rad&StS .30g	26	10	9¾	9⅞	
Am Rolling M .60g	7	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
Am R M pf4½g	260	66¾	66	66¾	+ ¼
Am Ship Bld 2a	130	28⅝	28½	28½	+ ¼
Am Smelt&R (2)	26	39¾	39	39	— ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7	110	156	155	156	— ½
Am Sti Fdrs 1½ag	6	24	23⅝	24	— ⅛
Am Stores (1)	3	15	15	15	
Am Sug Ref 1½g	2	27¾	27½	27½	—1
Am Sum Tob 1½ag	3	30¼	30	30	— ½
Am Tel & Tel (9)	10	156½	156⅛	156⅛	— ⅜
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	59¼	59	59	— ¼
Am Tobacco B (3a)	5	59¾	59¼	59¾	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs 1½g	12	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1½ag)	4	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜	+ ⅜
Am Water Works	22	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (6x)	9	73⅝	73½	73⅝	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	3	5	5	5	
Am Zinc pr pf 5x	1	46½	46½	46½	— ⅞
Anaconda Cop1¼ag	29	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
APW Paper	6	2¼	2	2	
Arch-Dan-M 1½g	1	46½	46½	46½	— ¼
Armour III	21	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Armour III pr pf	1	73	73	73	— ⅛
Armour III wf	50	83⅛	83½	83⅛	+ 1/16
Armstrong Cork ¾ag	7	39¾	39⅛	39½	+ ½
Arnold Const (½)	2	10	10	10	
Artloom Corp .30g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Assd Dry Gds ¾ag	6	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
Atch T & SF 4½ag	15	60⅞	59⅞	60	+ ⅛
Atch T&S F pf (5)	2	87¾	87	87	— ⅜
Atl Coast L 1⅓ag	15	29½	29	29	
Atl G & W I (3e)	1	29	29	29	+ ½
Atl Refining (.55g)	11	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Atlas Corp (⅓ag)	19	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	57	56½	57	+1
Atlas Pow 2½ag	9	62¾	61¼	61¾	— ½
Austin Nichols	6	7¾	7¼	7¼	
Aviation Cp (.10g)	44	4⅛	4	4	
Bald Loco ct ¾ag	14	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	20	7	6¾	6⅞	
Balt & Ohio pf	16	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	
Bangor & Ar	4	11	10¾	11	— ⅛
Bank&Amer 1.40k	1	58½	58½	58½	— ⅞
Barber Asphalt	9	24¾	24½	24½	
Barnsdall Oil .60	7	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 3g	4	16⅝	16½	16½	
Bayuk Cigars 1⅓	1	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
Beach Aire (1e)	7	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Beech Av Cp (.90g)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1g)	7	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½ag	10	35¼	35	35¼	— ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	6	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Beth Steel (4½g)	9	58⅞	57⅞	58½	+ ½
Bigelow-Sanf 1½ag	2	36¾	36½	36½	— ¼
Blaw-Knox .40g	3	8⅝	8½	8½	
Boeing Airpl (1g)	10	16	15⅝	15⅝	
Bohn Al & Br (2)	2	49	48½	48½	
Bon Ami A 4	40	90	90	90	
Bon Ami B 2½	20	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
Bond Stores 1.30g	3	32	31½	32	
Borden Co (.90g)	15	29¾	29½	29½	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	16	35¼	35	35¼	+ ⅛
Bower Roll B 1¼g	1	36	36	36	
Bridgeport Br ¾ag	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	
Briggs Mfg (2)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers1.40g	2	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
Bklyn-Man Transit	7	1	1	1	+ 1/16
Brown Shoe (2)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ½ag	1	16⅜	15½	15½	— ⅜
Brunswick-Bal ¾ag	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ⅜ag	6	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	— 1/16
Budd Mfg	25	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Bulova Watch (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
Budd Mfg $5pf	1	51	51	51	+ ⅛
Budd Wheel (¼ag)	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Bullard Co (1½ag)	8	19¼	19	19	— ⅜
Burling Mills 1.90g	2	28¾	28¾	28⅝	
Burr Add Mach .60	15	13¼	13⅛	13¾	+ ⅛
Bush Terminl .20g	14	4½	4¾	4¾	
Bush TBpf 2¼ak	720	40	38	39⅜	+1⅜
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	28	28	28	
Butler Bros .45g	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Butte Cop&Z ⅛ae	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— 1/16
Byers (AM) Co	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Byers (AM) pf7	20	72	72	72	— ⅜
Byron Jackson ¾ag	2	22	22	22	— ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	2	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Calumet Hec .65g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Campbell Wy ¾ag	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Can Dry G Ale .60	3	21¾	21⅜	21½	— 1/16
Canadian Pacific	29	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Caro C & O (5)	80	96½	96¼	96¼	— ⅛
Carriers & Gen .20	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Case (JI) pf (7)	10	139½	139½	139½	+2
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	48½	48¼	48½	+ ⅛
Celanese Corp1½ag	5	37	36¾	36⅞	— ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	110	119½	119½	119½	—1
Cent Aguirre 1½	12	19¼	19	19	
Cent Foundry .10g	4	2½	2½	2½	
Cent RR NJ	2	12	12	12	+ ¼
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ⅜
Certain-teed Prod	15	6⅝	6¼	6½	
Cert-teed 6 pf	1950	65½	63⅝	65¾	+1⅜
Chain Belt (¾ag)	5	17¾	17½	17½	— ½
Champ P&F pf6	10	107½	107½	107½	
Checker Cab	3	30	29¾	29¾	—1⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	229	47¾	47⅛	47¾	— ⅜
Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	
Chi & E III	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— 1/16
Chi&E III A 2.50g	15	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Chi Grt W pf2½ak	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Chi Mill Order .60	14	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Chi Yell Cab (1)	2	14	14	14	Sep 27
Chickasha Cot Oil 1	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 2½ag	15	81⅛	80¾	80¾	
City Ice & F 1.20	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	
City1&F pf 6½a	30	105	105	105	—1
Clark Eq 2½ag	2	35	35	35	— ½
Clev Grap Br 1½g	1	38	38	38	
Climax Mol 1.20a	6	39	38½	39	+ ½
Cluett Peab 1½ag	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
Col-P-P pf4¼k	30	106½	106½	106½	
Colgate-Palm-P ½	7	22½	22¼	22¼	— ½
Collins & Aik	5	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Col & South	2060	15	14	14	
Col & Sou 1pf	1670	16½	15¼	15¾	+ ⅜
Col & Sou 2pf	360	15¾	15	15¾	— ⅛
Colum Broad A .90g	6	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Comm Solv & E	77	43⅞	43½	43½	+ ⅛
Comwlth & Sou	5	77¾	76¾	77¼	+ ¼
Comwlth & Sou pf	5	90	90	90	+ ⅛
Conde Nast (3)	1	40	40	40	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	4	23	23	23	

Today's Sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 621,980
1943 volume to date 225,402,182
1942 volume to date 75,825,111

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Con C pr pf 6½	30	107	106¾	107	+ ¼
Cons Copper .10g	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Cons Edison 1.60	14	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	3	1u43¼	1u43¼	1u43¼	— ⅛
Consol Film Ind	4	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Cons Film I pf 3½k	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	10	7¼	7	7⅛	+ 1/16
Cons Vultee (1g)	12	13⅞	13½	13¾	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¾	2	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	4	14½	14	14½	
Consm P pf 4½	30	102⅞	102½	102½	
Container Cp 1½ag	3	21⅜	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .65g	1	12½	12½	12½	
Cont Baking ½ag	21	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Cont Can (¾ag)	4	35½	35⅜	35½	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	48¼	48⅛	48¼	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .45g	18	5⅝	⅝	5½	
Cont Oil Del (2)	5	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
Copperweld Sti .80	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Cop'ld S pf2½	10	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	220	45½	45	45¾	— ⅜
Corn Prod pf 7	30	181½	180½	180½	—2½
Corn Prod (2.60)	2	59	59	59	— ¼
Cornell Dub El ¾ag	3	15¾	15½	15¾	— ¼
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Coty International	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	12	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
Crane Co pf 5	20	106½	106½	106½	
Cream of Wh 1½g	2	21	21	21	— ¼
Crown Ck pf 2¼	1	46¾	46¼	46¼	— ½
Crown Zeller (1)	11	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5	130	98½	98	98½	— ½
Crucible Sti (2e)	5	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ⅜
Cuban-AmSug .40g	4	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
Cudahy Packing	4	22¼	21¾	22	
Curtis Publishing	31	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
Curtis Pub pf	20	73¼	83½	83½	+11½
Curt Pub pr pf 3k	2	43½	43	43	+ ½
Curtiss-Wright 1e	48	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Curtiss-Wr A 1½g	10	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	
Cutler-Hammer ¾ag	2	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
Davison Chem (1g)	23	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	5	39	38¾	39	
Del & Hudson	20	13¼	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
Del Lack & West	23	7	6⅞	7⅞	
Detroit Edi 1.20	7	21⅞	21¼	21¼	
Diam T Motor 3ag	1	13	13	13	+ ½
Dist Corp-S h2.22	2	28½	28½	28½	— ½
Diam Match 1⅓	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	160	43½	43¼	43½	
Doehler Die C 1⅓ag	2	30½	30¼	30⅜	
DomeMines h1.60	10	24⅜	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
Douglas Aircraft 5g	15	61¾	60⅜	61½	+1⅛
Dow Chem (3)	2	138½	138⅜	138½	
Dresser Mfg 1g	2	31	31	31	+ ⅜
du Pont deN (3g)	5	149	147½	147½	
Eastern Air L	4	36¾	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	3	161	161⅛	162	+ ¼
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅜
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1½ag	14	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (⅓g)	13	10⅜	10	10	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	12	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	1	73½	73½	73½	
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	5	78½	77	78	+1
El Storage Bat (2)	1	41½	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	1	31½	31½	31½	
Eng Pub Service	124	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	1170	90	88½	90	+ ¼
EnPS$5½pf5½	170	93½	89¾	90½	+ ⅛
Eng PS $6 pf 6	150	94	93½	94	+1½
Equit Off Bldg	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	— 1/16
Erie RR (1⅓g)	4	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
Erie RR ct 3ag	22	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl ⅜ag	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Evans Products	1	12½	12½	12½	
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	3	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
Fairbanks Morse 1a	2	36½	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
Fed L&T pf (6)	10	104	104	104	+ ½
Fed D S pf 4¼	90	96	96	96	
Fed Mogul (1)	3	16	16	16	
Fed M Truck .30g	1	5	5	5	
Firest T&R 1½ag	8	40⅞	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
Firest T&R pf 6	2	107½	107½	107½	— ⅜
Flintkote .65g	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Food Mch Corp (1)	40	46	46	46	+1
Fost W6 pf 2½g	120	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ½
Francisco Sugar	18	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Frank Simon pf	10	75	75	75	+11
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	2	28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼
Gabriel Co (.20g)	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Gair (Robert) ¼e	3	3	3	3	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	2	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Gamewell Co1½ag	60	25¼	25	25	— ⅜
Gar Wood Ind .35g	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Gen Am Trans 1g	3	43	43	43	
Gen Baking .60	4	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .30g	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
Gen Cable	2	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Gen Cb pf 5¼k	20	67¼	67	67¼	+ ¼
Gen Cigar (1)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Gen Elec(1.40)	28	38¼	38	38½	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.20g	6	41¾	41½	41½	
Gen Fds pf4½	80	118	118	118	—1½
Gen G & El A	23	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
Gen Motors 1½g	28	52½	52	52	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	131¼	131¼	131¼	+ ⅞
Gen Print Ink .30g	1	1½	1½	1½	
Gen Prec Eq ¾ag	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Gen Real&Util	10	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Gen Real&Util pf	11	47	47	47	—2½
Gen Refract .90g	3	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
Gen Stl C pf 6k	15	66¼	63	66¼	+ ½
Gen Time Inst	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R ¼g	5	7¾	¾	7¾	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros (.30g)	9	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ¼
Glidden Co (.90g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Goebel Brew (.20)	2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
Gold&Stock T 6	20	80	79¼	79¼	+ ¼
Goodrich (BF) 1g	10	42⅞	41¾	41¾	—1
Goodyear Tire1½ag	13	39¾	39¼	39¾	
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜	
Goth Hosiery (1⅛e)	8	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
Graham-Paige Mot	34	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
Granby Con M .60	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Grand Union	7	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅛
Granite C S 17½ag	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Grant (WT) 1.40	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	2	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	12	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
Gt West Sto 2	4	24½	24¾	24½	+ ⅛
Green Bay&W 5	50	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Green (H L) (2a)	2	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ¼
Greyhound Corp (1)	15	19	18¾	19	
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	12	12	12	
Guantan Sug pf	10	138½	138½	138½	+2½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	13	23⅞	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
GulfMo&O pf2½g	11	39½	38½	38½	
Gulf Oil (1)	18	49¾	49¼	49¼	— ⅜
Harb-Walker ¾ag	1	16	16	16	— ¼
Hayes Mfg	10	24⅜	23½	23½	— ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	40	101⅜	101	101	
Helme ((GW) 4½g	1	66½	66½	66½	+ ⅜
Hercules Motors 1	2	15⅜	15½	15½	— ⅛
Hollander&Son 1g	2	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Holly Sugar (1)	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Homestake Mining	6	42	41¾	42	+ ⅛
Houd-Hersey B¾ag	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Houston L&P 3.60	7	27⅛	27¼	27½	+ ¼
Houston Oil	10	8¼	8	8	
Hudson & Man pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Hudson Bay (h2)	1	27	27	27	— ½
Hupp Motor	7	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Illinois Central	19	12⅞	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
Indpls P&L 1.20	6	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
Indus Rayon (2)	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼
Ingar-Rand 4½g	4040	92¾	92½	92½	— ½
Inland Steel 3g	3	73½	73¼	73¼	—1⅜
Inspirat Cop ¾ag	9	10⅜	10¾	10⅜	
Insurance ct (.20)	1	8	8	8	
Interch Cp pf 6	10	114	114	114	
Intercon Rubber 1e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Interlake Iron ⅛e	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	176½	176½	176½	— ⅞
Int Harvester (2)	11	70¾	70¼	70½	
Int Harv pf (7)	80	174½	174	174	— ¾
Int Hydro-Elec A	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	
Int Miner&Ch ⅓ag	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Int Mining	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Int Nick Can (2)	42	30¼	29⅝	2⅞	— ⅜
Int Nick C pf 7	30	133	133	133	
Int Paper	31	13¼	12¾	12¾	

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	50.7	Prev. day	51.1
Month ago	49.2	Year ago	37.8
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Int Rv Cm Am	2	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
Int Pap pf (5)	5	67	66½	67¾	+ ⅜
Int Shoe 1.80)	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	29	14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
Int T & T for ct	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Interst Dept $ 1	4	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Island C Coal 1½ag	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Jarvis (WB) .90g	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Jewel Tea (1)	3	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ⅛
Johns Man 1½ag	5	91½	91½	91¼	
Johns-Man pf 7	10	130½	130½	130½	+ ⅛
Jones&L Stl 2	10	22⅜	22½	22½	
Kan City South	4	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Kayser (J) (¾ag)	2	16	16	16	— ⅛
Kelsey-Hay A 1½	2	21¼	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Kelsey-H B 1½	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Kennecott Cp 1½ag	16	31	30¾	30⅞	— ⅛
Kimberly-Clark 1a	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
Kinney (GR) Co	7	4¾	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
Kresge (SS) ⅜ag	4	24	24	24	+ ⅜
Kress (SH) (1.60)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	
Kroger Grocery (2)	10	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Laclede Gas	31	14	13½	13½	— ½
Laclede Gas pf	40	63¾	63½	63½	+ ¼
Lambert Co (1½)	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Lehigh Port C 1½	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
Lehigh P C pf 4	10	115	115	115	+1
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val RR	4	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	2	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
Lehman Corp 1a	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Lehn & Fink 1.05g	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Lerner Stores (2)	2	36

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅞	5⅞
American Barge Line Co	8⅝	9¾
American Hardware Co	26½	28⅝
American Manufacturing	34⅛	37¼
American Manufac 5 pf	87½	..
American Wringer Co	6½	7⅞
†Amoskeag Company	33¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¾	..
Appleton Company	34	37
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3¼
Arlington Mills	47	50½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	36½	38½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	2½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	13½	17¼
*Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21⅞	24¼
*Bausche & Lomb Optical Co pf	107½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13½	14⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	63¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	19½	21½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35½	38¼
Brown Co	1.75	2.05
Brown Co pf	30¾	33¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	5⅞	6⅞
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¼	33
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14½	15⅞
Coos Bay Lumber Company	39	42
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	29¼	31½
Dewey&Almy Chemicl Co	27¾	30
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¼	25¼
Draper Corporation	73½	76½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16⅝	18½
Eastern Corporation	6	7⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	17⅞	19¾
Exolon Co	7⅞	9⅝
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅜	12¾
Family Loan Society pf A	23	25½
Food Fair Stores Inc	42¾	45⅞
Fruit of the Loom	25	27¼
General Fire Extinguisher	14⅜	15⅞
General Machinery	20¾	23
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	7⅝	8¼
Goodall Worsted Company	38	38
Graton & Knight Co	11½	13
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	93¼	97¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¾	33⅜
Great Northern Paper Co	32¾	34¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	51¾	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	14	..
Harrington & Richardson	2½	3
Haskelite Mfg Co	10¾	12
Heywood-Wakefield Co	15⅞	17⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15⅝	17¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18½	20
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	33¼	35¼
International Machine Tool	6½	7¾
Keith George E Co	47¼	..
Kendall Company	7⅞	9⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	18⅛	20⅛
Landers Frary Clark	36¼	38¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	21¼	23¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	9⅞	10⅝
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	103½	107½
Marathon Paper Mills	39	42
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	57¾	61
Merck & Co	44¾	48
Merck & Co 4½ pf	112	116
Merrimack Manufacturing	38¾	39
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	84¾	89¼
*Metal & Thermit Corp	19⅝	22⅛
Millers Falls Company	9⅜	10⅝
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6⅝	7¼
Nashawena Mills	15¾	17⅞
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	63¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	32¼	35½
Nashua Manufac Co 7st pf	69½	73½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	26⅛	28⅝
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅞	5⅞
National Shirt Shops	11½	13
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	59¾	63¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	41¼	44½
Nicholson File Company	33¾	36¼
Nonquitt Mills	28½	31¾
Ohio Finance	6⅞	8¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39½	42½
Parker Appliance	11⅞	13⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	113½	118
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	62	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3½	4
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	28⅛	30⅝
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	28⅛	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	36¼	..
Sanford Mills	33¾	36¾
Submarine Signal Co	24	26½
Tampax Inc	5⅜	6⅛
Triumph Explosive Inc	2½	3
United Elastic Corp	15	16½
U S Envelope Company	49¼	53¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	116	121
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	51½	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23	25½
Warner & Swasey Co	8¼	9½
Warren Bros Class B	38¼	41¼
Warren Bros Class C	10¾	12
West Point Manufacturing	43¼	46¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅜	12⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	112¾	116¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	97⅜	101¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	105¾	109¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	85¾	89¼
Central Pwr&Lt Light 7 pf	105¼	100¼
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	101¼	104½
General Water G&E $3 pf	41¾	44¼
Jamaica Water Supply	28¼	30⅝
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	98¼	101¾
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	101¼	105¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	101½	105½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	113¼	117¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	97½	..
Northern Natural Gas Co(com)	30¼	32½
No States Power Del 6 pf	64¼	67¼
No States Power Ded 7 pf	74¼	77¼
Ohio Power 4½s pf	113¾	117¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	115½	119¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	94¾	87¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	101½	105
Public Service Ind	17½	19
Public Service Ind 5 pf	104¾	107¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	107¾	111¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	101¼	105¼
Rochester Gas &2El 6 pf	105½	109½
San Diego Gas & Electric	12½	13¾
SierraPacific Power Co	18⅜	20⅝
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	115½	..
Tampa Electric Co	22¾	†24⅞
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	104¾	108¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	102¾	106¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅝	16¼

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	18⅞	20⅛
Beverly Gas & Electric	32	..
Brockton Gas Light	6¾	7⅞
Central Maine Power 6 pf	105½	110½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	113½	118⅞
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	91½	..
Conn Light & Power	37½	40
Eastern Utilities Asso	23½	25½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1½	2
Fall River Gas Works	21	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38¼	41
Green Mountain Power pf	64⅞	68¾
Hartford Electric Light	47¼	50¼
Haverhill Electric	24¼	26¾
Haverhill Gas Light	12¾	14⅜
Holyoke Water Power	16⅜	17⅞
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28½	..
Lowell Electric Light	37¼	40¼
Lynn Gas & Electric	74¼	78¼
Mass Power & Light pf	141¾	153⅞
Mass Utilities Asso pf	33⅛	36
Narragansett Elec pf	56	59½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	17⅜	19⅛
N E Power Assn 6 pf	48¼	50¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	79¾	83¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	76¼	68¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	20¾	23¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	19⅞	21⅛
Newport Electric	..	..
Providence Gas	..	83½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	..	112
R I Pub Serv pf	..	34¾
Rockland Light & Power	..	8½
Springfield Gas Light	1..	18⅝
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	100	..
Western Mass Companies	24	26

New York Banks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19¼	20⅛
Bank of New York (14)	368	380
Bankers Trust (1.40)	46¼	48½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	88	93
Central Hanover Bk&Trust (4)	98½	99
Chase National (1.40)	35⅛	37⅛
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	45⅛	47⅜
Commercial (8)	210	220
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	18¾	18¼
Corn Exchange Bk & Trust(2.40)	45	47½
Empire Trust (3)	76½	80½
First National New York (80)	1490	1530
Guaranty Trust (12)	301½	309½
Irving Trust (.60)	13¼	14¼
Kings County (80)	1410	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	31¾	34¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	45½	47⅜
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	81¾	83¾
National City (1)	32⅝	34⅝
New York Trust (3½)	87¼	91¼
Public (1½)	33⅜	35⅞
Title Guaranty & Trust	4½	5⅝
United States (80a)	1200	1245

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	2300	..
First National (2)	47¾	49¾
Merchants National (12)	318	338
†New England Trust (30)	2400	..
National Rockland (2)	52	57
National Shawmut (1)	23¾	25¼
Pilgrim Trust (2)	178	..
Second National (4)	128	133
†State Street Trust (8)	250	..
United States Trust (.50)	1¾	10¾
United States Trust pf (1.80)	15	16¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	50	55

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	43⅞	46⅜
Continental Illinois (4)	97¼	101¼
First National (Chicago)	340	360
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	35½	38⅛

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	140½	148½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	358⅜	378⅜
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34¾	36½
Agricultural (3a)	76	79½
American Alliance (1a)	22⅞	24⅝
American Casualty Company	11⅞	13⅛
American Equitable (1)	19⅛	21
American Insurance Newark(½a)	15	16⅛
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	55⅜	58⅜
American Reserve	15¼	16⅞
American Surety (2½)	59	61½
Baltimore-American (.30a)	7½	8½
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	85½	90½
Boston (16a)	590	615
Camden Fire (1)	21	22½
City of New York (1g)	18½	20½
Connecticut General Life (1)	37¾	39¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40⅞	43⅝
Federal (1.40)	42⅜	46¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	68½	73½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	87½	91½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13½	14⅝
Franklin Fire (1a)	28½	30½
General Reinsurance (2)	47½	50½
Gibraltar Fire & M (½g)	18¼	20¼
Glens Flls (1.60)	43	46½
Globe & Republic (½)	9¾	10⅝
General Am Insurance (1a)	29⅝	31½
Hanover (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	96¾	100¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44½	47½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	31⅝	33⅝
Homestead (½g)	14⅜	16⅝
Insurance Co North Amer (2½a)	86¼	88¾
Jersey Insurance NY (1½g)	38¾	41¾
Knickerbocker (½)	8¾	9⅞
Maryland Casualty	5¾	6½
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	71¼	74¾
Merchants&Mfrs of NY (.40)	7	8½
Merchants Fire Associa (1½a)	48	51
National Fire (2)	61¼	64¼
National Liberty (.20a)	7¾	8½
National Union (3a)	186	196
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	27⅝	29⅝
New Brunswick (1½)	32	34½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	47¾	50¼
North River (1)	23⅝	25⅝
Northeast Insurance	4⅝	5⅜
Northern (3a)	93½	98
Pacific Fire (5)	108½	113½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48	50½
Peerless Casualty Company	12¼	13⅝
Phoenix (2a)	88½	92½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	15½	17
Providence-Washington (1a)	36⅜	38⅞
Reinsurance Cor NY (.075g)	5¼	7⅜
Republic Ins Co Texs (1.20)	25¾	27⅝
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22¾	24¾
St. Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	304	314
Seaboard Surety (½g)	53¼	55¾
Security (1.40)	37¼	39⅝
Springfield (4½a)	128½	134
Standard Accident	65¾	69½
Travelers (16)	484	499
US Fid & Guarantee (1a)	38⅜	40⅝
US Fire (2)	50	53
US Guarantee (1.60)	76½	81½
Westchester (1.20)	33⅞	36⅝

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Funds Inc	3.37	3.69
Amerex Holding	23.75	25.625
American Business Shares	3.32	3.64
Axe Houghton Fund	13.29	14.29
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.60	103.75
Boston Fund	16.52	17.76
Broad Street Investing	27.44	29.66
Bulock Fund	14.31	15.68
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.75
Century Shares Trust	28.30	30.43
Chemical Fund	9.90	10.71
Christiana Securities Co	2300.00	2425.00
*Commodity Corp	9.06	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	35.00	38.00
Dividend Shares	1.27	1.33
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	19.93	21.41
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.88	12.75
Equitable Invest Corp	29.31	31.52
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.75	33.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.67	19.03
Fund Investors Inc	21.02	23.04
General Capital	31.74	34.13
General Investors Trust	5.16	5.56
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.94	21.44
Institutional Sec. Bank Group	1.83	.90
Insi Sec. Insurance Group	1.13	1.24
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	....	33.48	S-1	....	35.77
B-2	....	29.09	S-2	....	14.01
B-3	....	18.97	S-3	....	10.63
B-4	....	9.45	S-4	....	4.44
K-1	....	17.15	K-2	....	19.32
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd				93.90	....
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd				39.30	....
Maryland Fund				4.20	4.80
Mass Invest Tr				20.78	22.34
Mass Inv 2d Fd				10.13	10.89
Mutual Invest				10.63	11.62
Nation Wide Voting				1.24	1.37
New England Fund				12.14	13.08
Old Colony Tr Assoc				18.50	20.125
Plymouth Fund Inc				.48	.53
Putnam Fund				13.39	14.40
Quarterly Income Shares				8.05	8.86
Railway & Light Sec				11.625	13.138
Railway & Light Sec p.				108.00	....
Repub Invest Fund				3.43	3.77
Scudder Stevens & Clark				89.68	91.47
Spencer Trask Fund				13.90	14.79
State Street Invest				79.41	86.33
Trusteed Am Bk "B"				19.18	20.94
Trusteed Industry Shrs				.72	.82
Wellington Fund				18.93	17.81

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.25	7.00
Corp Tr A A mod. ac mod	2.68	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.67	....
Diversified Tr C	3.60	....
Diversified Tr D	5.50	6.25
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.70	4.30
Fund Tr. Shrs A	4.89	5.43
Nation Wide Sec	3.60	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.125	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.09	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.89	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.62	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.25	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.36	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.50	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.75	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.125	2.50
First Boston Corp	22.25	24.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 3% less if not held 3 years.

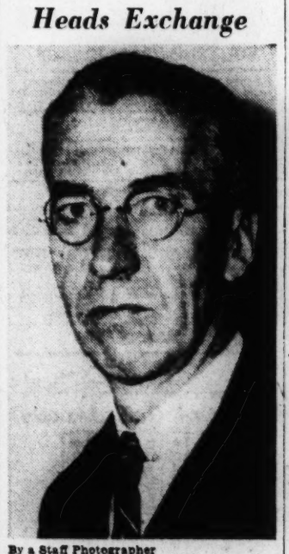
Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	117½	122½
Liberty Aircraft	10½	11⅝
N E Airlines	7	8
Piper Aircraft	5⅛	6½
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6	7¼

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	101½	104
California Wat Ser	4	1961	109	..
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	93½	98¼
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	107¼	..
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101¾	104½
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	98¼	100¾
New Rochelle Water	5½	1961	101	103¾
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	101½	103⅝
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1967	100	102½
Ser Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	102	104¾
So Bay Cons	5	1950	80¼	83¼
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	102	..
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	107	..

Heads Exchange



By a Staff Photographer

Stearns Poor

Elected President of the Boston Stock Exchange at its annual meeting yesterday. Mr. Poor has been a member of the exchange since 1929 and its acting president since June 3, when as vice-president he took over the duties of Archibald R. Giroux, who entered the allied military government service. Horace O. Bright was elected vice-president, and Mark R. Hodges, treasurer.

FCC Approves Western Union, Postal Merger

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission today approved merger of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies in a move designed to give the nation one vast telegraph system that can operate efficiently and economically.

FCC's action climaxed years of study by Congress and Government agencies. Both wire companies sought the merger, after a long and hotly waged business battle.

The approval order, last step needed for the machinery to be merged, contemplates a two-year integration period for the far-flung holdings of each system to be shaken down to a money-making instead of losing basis.

Monopoly Deemed Good

The commission found that in this case a monopoly would be a good thing and would eliminate "useless paralleling" of facilities and operations. It also would avoid "wasteful expenditures of resources and manpower" and on the whole would protect "the interests of the public."

The order was drawn by Chairman James L. Fly, Commissioners Paul A. Walker, Norman S. Case, T. A. M. Craven and Ray C. Wakefield, with commissioner C. J. Durr dissenting. Durr contended the "public interest will not be made" by the combine and that the telegraph industry would fail to keep in step with telephone and air mail after the war, because it would be without the stimulus of competition.

Western Union has pledged to absorb Postal's 10,000 employees, retaining their seniority rights as if they always had worked for the merged company, and and in addition applying Western Union's pension plan terms to them. Moreover, the order said, the wages of the absorber workers are to be raised to the "generally higher" levels of Western Union.

Limited to Domestic Trade

Western Union was ordered to divest itself of its international operations, confining itself to domestic trade, and distributing its international business to established carriers now in that field. Western Union now has cable links with the Caribbean area, South America, the West Indies, Canada, Newfoundland, the British Isles and the Azores.

FCC said the first physical steps that will be taken will be interconnection of the two companies' offices in 90 key cities, followed by elimination of 598 duplicating city branch offices. Telephone recording and delivery operations are to be centralized.

Western Union's capital stock of 1,050,000 shares of commoon, par value $100, will be changed to 1,235,000 shares class A stock without par value and 308,124 shares of class B stock, no par value. Class A stock has priority for the first $2 in dividends. After a year, class B holders may trade for class A stock, at a rate of five for three, respectively. Each class A share commands a stockholder's vote; class B, three-fifths of a vote.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Oct. wheat:					
Winnipeg	.....	.....	.....	1.20¾	
Dec. wheat:					
Chicago	1.51	1.49¾	1.50¼	1.48⅞	
Minneapolis	1.42⅛	1.41½	1.42½	1.40⅝	
Kansas City	1.46	1.45	1.46¼	1.44	
Winnipeg	.....	.88	.86	1.19⅛	
May wheat:					
Chicago	1.51½	1.50¼	1.50½	1.49	
Minneapolis	1.44	1.42¾	1.43½	1.41⅝	
Kansas City	1.45⅝	1.44⅝	1.45	1.43½	
Winnipeg	.....	.....	.....	1.16¾	
July wheat:					
Chicago	1.48⅜	1.47½	1.48¼	1.45⅞	
Winnipeg	.....	.....	.....	1.19⅞	
Dec oats:					
Chicago	.78½	.77	.77⅝	.76⅞	
Minneapolis	.74⅛	.73¼	.73½	.72⅜	
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.....	.....	.....	.51½	
Rye, Chicago					
Dec.	1.08¼	1.10¼	1.08½	1.09¼	1.07½
May	1.09	1.11⅝	1.09	1.10⅝	1.08½
July	1.06⅜	1.11	1.06⅜	1.09¼	1.06⅝

Wool

Grease

Oct.	....	....	....	96.0b	95.0
Dec.	....	....	....	94.0n	94.0
March	....	....	....	89.0n	89.0
May	....	....	....	88.0n	88.0
July	....	....	....	88.0n	88.0

Tops

Oct.	136.0	136.0	136.0	135.5b	136.0
Dec.	....	....	....	129.0b	129.0
March	....	....	....	121.5b	121.0
May	117.2	117.2	117.2	117.3b	116.5
July	113.0	113.0	113.0	113.0b	111.7

b—Bid. n—Nominal.

Cotton

October	20.50	20.54	20.43	20.52	20.38
December	20.15	20.08	20.15	20.27	20.00
March	19.97	20.09	19.95	20.07	19.92
May	19.76	19.91	19.76	19.88	19.71
July	19.56	19.74	19.56	19.73	19.53

Spot 21.22

Black Pepper

Closing prices, Oct. Nov., Dec., 6.63 bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Potatoes

November	3.00	3.00
January	3.35	3.37

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for paper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.15a	Alles & Fisher	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
2.00	Bos Edison	33¾	32⅛	33⅜	33¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	87	87	87	87
1.80	Bos Hor-Tray	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½
..	B&M pr pf	34½	34	34½	33¾
..	B&M rt A pf	8	8	8	4⅜
.80a	Copper Range	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	8¾
3.00a	East G&F pf	34½	34½	34½	33
4.50	East G&F pr pf	87½	87½	87½	84½
4.50a	E M SR 1st pf	123	122	122	120
..	East Mass A	34¼	34	34	33⅛
1.25b	Employers Gr	33	32½	32½	34
..	Hath Bak A	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
1.00c	Math Bak pf	78	7½	7½	80
..	Maine Cent pf	38	35	35	35½
.35a	Narr Bac Assco	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
4.25a	NE Tel&Tel	105½	105	105	100
..	North Butte	49c	45c	45c	50c
.60	Shawmut Assoc	14	14	14	14
3.00	Un Twist Drill	39	39	39	39½
2.50	Unit Shoe M	72½	72	72	73¾
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

St. Paul Road Net

NEW YORK (AP) — Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad reported net income of $2,897,363 for August against $1,-604,892 in the comparative 1942 month. Net income for the eight months ended August 31 was $26,166,213 compared with $14,170,870 in the first months last year.

'Miracle Plant' Turns Out U. S. Warships

(Above) Group of Consolidated Steel Corp. employees who signed up a full month's pay to buy War Bonds. (Below) Destroyer escort vessel constructed by Consolidated Steel. (Inset, upper right) Capt. Harry B. Hird, vice-president and general manager, whose efficiency and good will has been a material aid in production. (Inset, lower left) Harvey C. Cranfill, vice-president in charge of administration, has been instrumental in keeping the shipyard wheels running smoothly.

Consolidated Steel Shipyard, Orange, Texas, Has Big Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORANGE, Texas—The Consolidated Steel Corp. of this town is building ships so fast and so well for Uncle Sam that it is called the "miracle plant."

This shipyard, answering its country's call for warships and more warships, is located on a 70-acre "boot" in the bend of the Sabine River. Three years ago the site was a rat and snake-infested swamp. Sand from the river bottom was dredged in to create land for the expansive array of shops, offices and storage lots. This site is most desirable because of the large water frontage and because it is located on the Old Spanish Trail Highway, near railroads and cities.

Congress appropriated $2,000,000 in 1910 for deepening the Sabine River to make it navigable to the Gulf of Mexico. The late Senator Joseph Weldon Bailey fought for that appropriation through the Senate and opponents of the item claimed he was "raiding the Treasury for money to deepen a stream that never could develop sufficient commerce to justify the expenditure." Time has proven that Mr. Bailey was a man of vision.

From cattle ranges, oil fields, trapping grounds, farms and many other walks of life Consolidated recruited its manpower to build fighting ships for the Navy.

System of Training

To equip these unskilled men for technical work, a system of vocational training schools were set up by Consolidated in collaboration with the Federal Manpower Commission and State agencies. More than 15,000 Consolidated employees have attended the classes and thus equipped themselves as expert technicians.

Referred to by officials and dignitaries who have visited the yard as "the miracle plant," Consolidated has launched more than 80 warships, of three classifications, within a two-year period and currently is engaged in construction of a great volume of destroyer escorts to help abate the German and Japanese submarine menace.

In the early days of the shipyard, a Labor-Management Joint Committee was set up with approval of war production drive headquarters in Washington. This committee has established a twice-monthly tabloid newspaper which is distributed free to all employees; a yard-wide public address system, over which recordings, news flashes and incentive programs designed to build a higher standard of morale are broadcast morning, noon and night each day; has organized and equipped with instruments and uniforms a 50-piece employees' band, which broadcasts a concert over Port Arthur radio station KPAC each Thursday afternoon from 5:00 to 5:30; has set up a system of Merit Awards for employees who contribute suggestions or inventions that speed up production or increase efficiency.

To house the increasing influx of workers, Federal agencies have established in Orange four residential subdivisions and two large camps of Government-owned trailers with all modern conveniences in which have been and are being constructed more than 7,500 homes and apartments, all operated by Government agencies at low rents.

Major housing project is one now under construction, entailing the filling in with river-bottom sand more than 375 acres of swamp, on which 4,700 homes eventually will be constructed. Costing approximately $10,000,000, this project is scheduled for completion by the latter part of 1943.

Announcement was recently made that Consolidated would add 6,000 employees to its worker enrollment to aid in construction of a flotilla of new destroyers.

It is conservatively estimated that the great flotilla of warships already constructed and contracted to be constructed will cost more than $500,000,000.

Heavy Bond Buyers

Consolidated enjoys the distinction of being champion bond buyers. They not only sell the bonds but as an Issuing Agency for the Government, inscribe the bonds and deliver them personally to the employees; and in addition numerous bonds are sold for cash to those employees who have surplus funds to invest.

Consolidated has maintained a national record of never falling below 90 per cent of its worker enrollment as purchasers for an average of better than 18 per cent of the total pay roll.

Consolidated was awarded the coveted Army-Navy "E" pennant on Feb. 13, 1943, after the Treasury Department "Minute Man Flag," denoting a sustained excess of 90 per cent in employee war bond purchases, had been flying under the Stars and Stripes for more than six months.

The corporation also has maintained a group insurance plan for its employees. At the present time approximately 80 per cent of the employees are taking advantage of this plan.

Recognition should be accorded vice-president and general manager of this plant, Capt. H. B. Hird, whose sustained effort has made for precision, efficiency and good will among the workmen. Praise should also be passed on to the vice-president in charge of administration, Mr. Harvey C. Cranfill, whose ability is outstanding to "keep all wheels turning smoothly."

The Consolidated Steel Corporation has built this plant with the view of its being a permanent plant when the war is over, using concrete and steel in its extensive buildings. The housing for its men is also being built with that in view.

The 1940 Federal census population of Orange was listed as slightly less than 7,500. Today, the Orange Chamber of Commerce conservatively estimates the population at more than 40,000.

The Sabine District, of which Orange is the geographic center, includes cities of Lake Charles, Beaumont, Port Arthur, Port Neches and Nederland and the area has a population of about 475,000. It is the only industrial and shipping district favored with two outlets to the sea; namely, Sabine Pass and Calcasieu Pass.

Railroads Ask Rates On Rail, Rail-Barge

Brown Has Had His Troubles Welding His Stars Together

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Inheriting a wealth of talent from major colleges throughout the country might seem like a football paradise to the average Monday-morning quarterback, but to Coach Earl Brown of Dartmouth it has only been a major problem so far.

Explaining Dartmouth's inability to gain more than a 3-0 victory over undermanned Holy Cross last Sunday, Brown told yesterday's meeting of grid writers and coaches at the Kenmore that the Big Green picture has not been as rosy as everyone had thought at first.

"When reports came out that we were going to have a lot of Naval transfers up at Hanover," he declared, "you heard on all sides that this season Dartmouth would be a combination of Fordham, Boston College, Holy Cross and Notre Dame, and that about all we would have to do to win would be to put the ball on the field.

Shows What Happens

"Well, I guess now you know different. That game at Worcester only goes to show what happens when a coach gets a lot of talented boys from other schools and tries to teach them one system. We were all right for standard situations—that was all we could teach the boys of our system in the time we had. When we came up against Ank Scanlon's unorthodox seven-man line, we were disorganized and each boy tried to combat it with the system he had been taught before he came to Hanover. The result was confusion.

"If we could play that game over, we could break that defense down—but you can always do that after a game. That procedure, however, doesn't get you any points."

Brown, former assistant to Dick Harlow at Harvard and now probably the youngest head coach of a major team in the country, said the coaching staff was mainly to blame for the Indians' not getting a larger margin of victory. "Not wishing to take anything away from Holy Cross," he said, "but if we are the youngest staff in the country, we surely showed our age Sunday.

"Did Nothing"

"You know, having been a scout and an observer before, that was the first time I had had a chance to sit on the bench and could say anything about running the team. The only trouble was that I didn't say anything. Frankly, I did not know what was happening. It was a funny feeling to sit on flat ground, watch a lot of fellows running around, and not know what was going on. I may get used to it in time, but the bench is no place from which to see a game."

The new head coach, who made a good impression on the writers in his first meeting with them as a group, had high praise for George Connor, the Crusaders' big 18-year-old tackle, who he said could play on any college team and nearly any pro team in the country today. "He's terrific," was his summation. For his own boys, he had special praise for the two ends, Johnny Monahan and Allen Russell.

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Briefs . . . Yesterday's meeting, first of the season, reflected the changes that have occurred in the local situation . . . Only head coach of a team last year to attend was Foxy Flumere of Northeastern—and Foxy this year has no team. . . Lew Manly of Tufts is still at the helm, but cannot make any meetings this fall because of classroom duties.

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In place of Harlow was Henry Lamar, the West Virginian who is handling Harvard's informal teams . . . Flumere, now at Boston University, was in place of Walt Holmer, while Boston College sent to representative . . . From Brown came Rip Engle, representing Skip Stahley, while two newcomers, Ernie Concannon and George Terry, represented Manly . . . Concannon and Terry are chief specialists with Tufts Naval V-12 physical traning program and are helping Manly coach . . . Floyd Stahl accompanied by Lamar and Milt Piepul, 1940 Notre Dame captain, came down with Brown from Hanover.

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Lamar, whose Crimsons next play Camp Edwards on the Cape Saturday, said the soldiers are preparing quite a welcome for Harvard . . . The football game is scheduled to be part of a huge field day, with vaudeville acts between the halves and a review of the troops also is included . . . Lamar, incidentally, said he has been informed by Coach Lieutenant Burton of the Camp Edwards eleven that "this is one game we soldiers want to win."

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Tufts, which opens with Bates at Medford Saturday, will have an all-Tufts line-up with one possible exception, according to Chiefs Concannon and Terry . . . The exception is Guy Gardner of Kentucky State, who is injured but may start at end . . . If Guy is out, Al Sampson, a Tufts letterman, will take his post, thus making the Jumbos unanimous.

Unfinished Job —By Pap'

Joe Gordon, the Yankees capable second-sacker, has a bit of unfinished business which he hopes to clear up in the coming World Series. With that objective in mind, Gordon has been pointing to bring himself to the peak of his form early in October—when the Yankees again face the St. Louis Cardinals.

Gordon, you will recall, fashioned the greatest season of his brilliant career last year in helping the Yankees win the pennant. However, he fell into a slump during September and carried it into the World Series. His failure to gather no more than a couple of hits marked him as the big flop of the fall classic. After having been voted the A. L. most valuable player award, Gordon posted an average of .095 for his efforts against Cardinal hurling.

The slump was still with Gordon this spring and for the greater part of the season he was no ball of fire at the plate. But as the teams straightened out for the dash to the wire, Joe began to find the range. He hopes to gain enough momentum to carry him through the big series.

Caputo and Buonato May Be Known as Twenty-Hole Twins

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Way back in 1899 Walter Fairbanks of Denver, Col., defeated James F. Curtis of Manchester-by-the-Sea, brother of Margaret and Harriot Curtis, at the 40th hole in the first match play round of a National amateur golf championship, and ever thereafter he was known as "Forty-Hole Fairbanks," because it was the first time a match ever had gone that far in the National.

Now it would not be surprising if Edward Buonato of Wollaston and James Caputo of United Shoe became known as the "Twenty-Hole Twins" in local four-ball circles, seeing that they went to the 20th hole in last year's final of the William J. Fallon memorial tournament at Wollaston, and lost; went to the 20th hole in this year's regulation final before the match was called off on account of darkness; and went to the 20th hole in the replay this last week end, to come through as winners in decidedly spectacular fashion.

The swarthy partners in this exciting and most successful of all Wollaston member-guest four-ball tournaments — just as Charles River had its most interesting and successful similar tournament in this war-year of local tournament suppression—always had a slight edge in the double-play final with Joe Hoffman and Vincent Sangster, even though it took the second extra hole of the postponed second round for them to capitalize in winning fashion.

Finishing Touch

When they did put on the finishing touch, it was in a manner long to be remembered by those who were following the fluctuating contest. In the regular final of the week previous, Buonato and Caputo had a lead of three up with five to play, lost all that advantage in three consecutive holes, beginning with the 14th, and missed the winning touch when Bounato three-putted the 336-yard second extra, where his handicap of five gave him a stroke advantage.

In the play-off, this second hole played a big part from start to finish. The first time around, Caputo sank a putt of approximately 30 feet for a birdie 3, to give his side a lead of one up, and once more he and his home-club partner raced ahead to a three-up lead, by winning the eighth and ninth holes. Then, as in the week previous, they lost all their advantage on the incoming nine and for the second time were on even terms at the end of the regular 18 holes.

Second Extra

Came the second extra, for the second time, this time with anything but as bright an outlook for the pair who were about to win; for Bounato, the only one with a stroke on that hole, partly missed his drive, while his partner was not only bunkered, but at the base of one of the mounds in this extensive area of sand, so that he had to use a deep-faced club to get the ball up quickly, and was so far from the green that it seemed wellnigh impossible for him to get home.

But Caputo has a pair of exceedingly powerful hands, his wrists and power being out of all proportion to his size and weight, and to the amazement of the spectators, he crashed the ball not only high, but far enough to reach the green, take a sideways shoot because of the backspin, nearly hit the pin, and bring up about 14 feet from the cup.

Long Iron

Buonato, the man with the stroke handicap, had a pretty long iron to reach home, and he hit it so low that first it was a question whether it would carry the wide and deep bunker in front of the green, then a probability that it would go over the green. On these irons of low trajectory, however, Buonato gets a lot of bite, through hitting down on the ball and starting it spinning, so after the first bounce, the ball took the drag in good earnest and brought up about 16 feet past the cup.

Here, then, was a situation where Buonato had two putts for a par-4 and net three, his partner a putt for a 3, to match the one he had garnered at the outset of the match, Hoffman, bulwark of his team, also had about a 15-footer for his birdie, while Sangster's second, on the slope at the back of the green, apparently put him out of the running for a birdie, and a par ostensibly was useless. Right here, Sangster started the fireworks of this finishing hole with a clip shot that went true as a die for the cup, hit the opening squarely, but had a little too much speed, and did not drop.

Caputo First

After a short conference, Buonato and Caputo decided that Caputo, nearer the hole, should putt first for the birdie. The United Shoe guest lined up that putt with the thought in mind that Hoffman would sink his putt, for the North Shore guest had gained the utmost respect for Hoffman's skill and competitive courage on the greens. Therein he was not far wrong, for this lad Hoffman who once romped around Wollaston in 63 blows, is a bearcat on the greens. Anyway, Caputo putted and sank it for his second birdie of the day on the same hole.

What Hoffman might have done with his putt for a birdie will never be known, for Buonato now was away, and his 16-foot downhiller never wavered as it ran straight for the back of the cup and dropped for a net-two on this par-4 hole, thus automatically closing the thing. It was a lot of balm for the same man who had three-putted the same green the week before with victory then perching on his putter blade.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Cards Unruffled by Yank Statistics

In trying to figure all the angles, the boys are wondering what advantage, if any, the Yankees will have by playing the first three games of the World Series in Yankee Stadium.

Those who reckon the percentage point to the fact that of the six classics in which the Yankees had the advantage of their home park for the first two games, they captured 10 contests out of 12. In 1928, '32 and '39, they swept four straight. Of the seven series openers they have played on the banks of the Harlem River, the New Yorkers have dropped only one—to Rosy Ryan of the Giants, 5-4, in '23. But the Yanks eventually won this series.

Other Openers

Herb Pennock beat Bill Sherdel of the Cardinals in the 1926 inaugural; Waite Hoyt took Sherdel two years later; Red Ruffing beat Guy Bush of the Cubs in '32; Lefty Gomez took Carl Hubbell of the Giants in '37; Ruffing beat Paul Derringer of the Reds in '39, and Ruffing edged Curt Davis of the Dodgers in '41.

Beyond the so-called percentage, there is another factor to opening at home. The home team knows how balls are apt to bounce off bleacher and grandstand walls and is familiar with the tricky shadows of late season.

In this connection the Yankees are well schooled at Sportsman's Park, where they play the Browns during the regular American League campaign. But the Cardinals never get to see the Stadium over the schedule. In a series as close as this one figures to be, with the breaks turning the tide one way or the other, a little thing like a freak bounce off an unfamiliar barrier could conceivably play a major role in the outcome.

Great Record

Even with their defeat by the Cardinals a year ago, the Yankees do, of course, own a remarkable World Series record. During the years from 1927 through '41 they won eight successive classics, taking 32 games, losing only four. They defeated opponents in four straight games on five occasions. Their tally for all 13 classics is now 46 won, only 21 lost.

However, that the Cardinals will not be beaten by Yankee statistics before the series opens, was apparent last fall. In fact, the Redbirds not only had no regard whatever for New York's glamorous history, but they knew all along that they could beat the heavily favored (in so-called smart places) cocky American League titleholders. Billy Southworth had beaten Joe McCarthy in the Grapefruit League and he could do it in a World Series.

Over Confident

After the 1942 classic was over, the writers could think back and detect the difference in Yankee and Cardinal attitudes. The Yanks were overconfident, facing what to them was just another series. They underrated the Cards as a typical, frightened National League rival. When they took the opener at St. Louis, the McCarthymen—that is, all except Joe McCarthy—figured the battle was over.

The Redbirds were a dead serious, dead game ball club, quietly confident that they would win. Instead of talking about what they were going to do after the series—how they were going to spend their series cash—they talked about classic strategy and how they might pitch to Yankee hitters. Their attitude was that of an old-time ball club.

This time the Cards are more convinced than ever that they can win. But, by the same rule, the Yanks have been stripped of their overconfidence and will go all out to win back lost prestige. At any rate, it should be a good series.

Walsh Sold

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Jimmy Walsh, Albany Senators' pitcher, has been sold to the Pittsburgh Pirates, Tom McCaffrey, President of the Eastern League team, has announced.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW Fenway Park 1st Game 1:30 TWO GAMES
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Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cronin	77	8	24	5	29	.312
Garrison	106	12	31	1	9	.292
Fox	488	54	141	2	43	.289
Partee	298	31	83	0	29	.279
Culberson	380	36	85	3	33	.276
Doerr	534	77	157	16	73	.260
Newsome	427	47	113	1	19	.265
Lupien	538	62	148	4	45	.252
Metkovich	300	34	75	2	26	.250
Tabor	518	54	127	12	52	.247
Doyle	29	1	7	0	4	.241
McBride	92	9	22	0	7	.239
Lazor	195	19	44	0	13	.226
Lake	217	25	44	3	17	.203
Simmons	133	9	27	1	12	.203
Peacock	100	7	21	0	6	.193
Conroy	89	12	16	1	6	.180

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Etchison	6	1	2	0	2	.333
McCarthy	313	32	95	2	34	.304
Farrell	255	11	71	0	20	.276
Masi	220	25	59	2	27	.268
Holmes	593	72	154	5	37	.260
Nieman	300	38	80	7	44	.259
Klutis	155	12	40	0	18	.251
Workman	580	69	144	10	64	.248
Wietelmann	507	31	109	0	38	.215
Ross	274	27	59	7	31	.215
Burns	132	12	28	1	5	.212
Ryan	430	48	92	1	21	.210
Poland	140	6	27	0	13	.193
Joost	390	32	70	2	20	.179
Heitzel	80	6	13	0	4	.163

Minor League Scores

Sept. 27

By the Associated Press

Pacific Coast League Final Playoffs

San Francisco 5, Seattle 4 (San Francisco wins, four games to two).

American Association Final Playoffs

Columbus 9, Indianapolis 3 (Columbus leads in best of five series, one game to none).

International League Final Playoffs

Syracuse 2, Toronto 0 (Syracuse leads in best of seven series, three games to two).

Eastern League Final Playoffs

Scranton 10, Elmira 2 (Elmira leads in best of seven series, three games to two).

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	10	6	O'Neil	1	2
Kyba	7	5	Terry	7	9
Brown	6	6	Hughson	12	14
Lesler	3	3	Dobson	7	11
Woods	5	6	Newsome	9	13

Braves

	W	L		W	L
MacFayden	2	1	Salvo	4	7
Javery	16	13	Farrell	0	1
Tobin	14	12	Odom	9	3
Barrett	12	16	Cardenal	0	0
Andrews	14	19	Lindquist	0	1

Wakefield Shakes Batting Slump in Series at Fenway

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"I can't do anything right," Dick Wakefield had said. "I level off on a ball as I always have and seem to get good wood on it, yet it doesn't go anywhere. There must be something wrong with me, though I can't imagine what it is."

The Detroit Tiger outfielder was in the most prolonged batting slump of his young American League career. He had just finished taking his practice swings before yesterday's game with the Red Sox and was trying to get some of his teammates to tell him what he was doing wrong. But none of them would tamper with the Wakefield stance.

York's Advice

"You're all right," Rudy York had said. "You can hit. Just keep walking up there and swinging, and you'll snap out of it. You don't know what a slump is. Wait until you've had a few like the rest of us."

Wakefield laughed, but it was apparent he still was disturbed about his decline at the plate. "I guess the best thing to do is forget about it and keep swinging. Rudy is right, I suppose," young Dick concluded, shaking his head.

Well, Wakefield must have had the right idea, because after the bell rang at 3 o'clock he shook his slump against Dick Newsome of the Red Sox. The kid left fielder produced two singles and a homer, the homer coming in the first inning with Doc Cramer on base and just about settling the issue before the Red Sox got to bat. That one good day probably put Wakefield back into his normal gait, so that he at least can pass Ralph Hodgin of Chicago for the runner-up spot in the batting race. Catching Luke Appling probably is out of the question.

Trucks Good

At any rate, this Wakefield boy has impressed everybody as being a real good hitter—the sort of hitter Ted Williams, Joe Di Maggio and other established batters will have to reckon with when they have returned from the service in a year or two.

Boston has to like, also, this young Virgil Trucks, the pitcher Manager Steve O'Neill of the Tigers used against Newsome yesterday. The kid was fast, striking out eight, and his two bases on balls indicates good control. He may be the one to take the place of Tommy Bridges, who may be running out his final string in the majors. The ball players think he has lost his stuff. Certainly he did not have much against the Red Sox on Sunday.

Today was Detroit's last appearance in the Hub for 1943. The St. Louis Browns open a three-game series here tomorrow, starting with a double-header. If Joe Cronin is going to make one last grab for sixth place, he must sweep this series.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . Steve O'Neill thinks that his chance to finish in fourth place, and get about a $400 slice of World Series cash for each Tiger, slipped away with last Sunday's double loss to the Red Sox . . . "Those two games really broke us," Steve said. . . The Bengals, in fifth place early today, were 3½ games to the rear of those pesky White Sox, who always seem to be beating clubs they have no business beating . . . Jim Tabor and Tony Lupien continue to hit for the Sox.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Braves dropped their 16th straight and 17th in 19 starts to the Cardinals yesterday, 6-3 . . . Manager Casey Stengel came up with a few surprise moves . . . He waved Chuck Workman in from right field and planted him at third base. . . Tommy Holmes moved into Chuck's old spot and Butch Nieman went to center field . . . Workman handled four chances at third without an error . . . Casey also had Etchison on first base and started Linquist on the mound.

American League

Clubs	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	94	53	.639	
Washington	82	67	.550	13
Cleveland	78	69	.531	16
Chicago	78	71	.523	17
Detroit	77	74	.500	20½
St. Louis	71	76	.483	23
Boston	67	81	.453	27½
Philadelphia	47	100	.320	47

Results Sept. 27

Detroit 6, Boston 3.
New York 5, Cleveland 2.
Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 4.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 6.
Chicago 2, Washington 1.
Chicago 2, Washington 1.

National League

Clubs	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	99	48	.673	
Cincinnati	82	65	.558	7
Brooklyn	78	68	.534	20½
Pittsburgh	78	71	.523	22
Chicago	69	77	.473	29½
Boston	65	80	.448	33
Philadelphia	62	87	.416	38
New York	55	92	.374	44

Results Sept. 27

St. Louis 6, Boston 3.
Chicago 10, New York 9. (13 ins.)
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 2.
Only games scheduled.

Harvard Schedules

Harvard's fall sports schedule of informal competition was announced today by Carroll F. Getchell, Acting Manager of the Harvard Athletic Association.

Football

A Team

Oct. 2—Camp Edwards at Camp Edwards; 9—Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Nov. 6—Camp Edwards; 13—Tufts.

B Team

Oct. 2—Andover at Andover; 9—Exeter. Nov. 6—Exeter at Exeter; 13—Tufts at Tufts.

Soccer

A Team

Oct. 2—Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Worcester.
Nov. 6—Tufts at Medford; 13—Yale; 20—Brown.

B Team

Oct. 2—Andover at Andover; 9—Exeter at Cambridge.
Nov. 6—Exeter at Exeter; 13—Tufts.

Cross Country

Oct. 2—M. I. T.; 9—Harvard and Dartmouth at Tufts College.
Nov. 13—Tufts at Cambridge.

Titles Near For Appling And Musial

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP) — Threading through the final days of the major league season, Stan Musial of the St. Louis Cardinals and Luke Appling of the Chicago White Sox are about to move unmolested into the batting championships.

Musial, whose average has been rising from week to week down the stretch, brought it up to .358 yesterday, two points higher than a week ago and far out of reach of his closest pursuer, Billy Herman of the Brooklyn Dodgers, who has a .330 mark.

Appling, slipping from .325 to .320, is not so far in front of his teammate, Ralph Hodgin, but has a reasonable chance of maintaining his present eight-point lead.

Hodgin, a late starter in the batting race, has been at bat 388 times and must go over 400 to be recognized by the American League.

The 10 leading leaders in each league:

American League

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Appling, Chicago	150	565	58	181	.320
Hodgin, Chicago	112	388	51	121	.312
Wakefield, Detroit	140	611	87	188	.308
Cramer, Detroit	137	592	78	174	.294
Curtright, Chicago	133	498	64	136	.291
Case, Washington	139	604	101	176	.290
Fox, Boston	128	488	55	141	.289
Johnson, New York	148	582	69	161	.286
Cullenbine, Cleve'nd	131	491	69	132	.285
Higgins, Detroit	135	513	69	145	.283

National League

Musial, St. Louis	150	600	108	215	.358
Herman, Brooklyn	146	558	72	184	.330
Witek, New York	146	504	64	158	.313
Elliott, Pittsburgh	151	585	80	179	.317
W. Cooper, St. Louis	119	425	51	138	.317
Nicholson, Chicago	146	579	88	179	.309
McCormick, Cincin'ti	139	540	57	156	.289
Vaughan, Brooklyn	142	534	112	176	.301
Walker, Brooklyn	131	513	78	152	.296
Gustine, Pittsburgh	107	394	37	116	.293

Steuber Reports

CHICAGO, Sept. 28 (AP)—Bob Steuber's career in the National Football League is over, temporarily, after four games with the Chicago Bears.

The former University of Missouri backfield ace and one of the standouts in the College All-Stars win over the Washington Redskins, will report tomorrow to DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., for training as a Naval Aviation Cadet.

Southworth Signs

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28 (AP)—Manager Billy Southworth signed a contract yesterday to pilot the St. Louis Cardinals for 1944.

President Sam Breadon did not disclose the salary terms.

Southworth became the Cardinals' manager in June, 1940, and last year guided the Red Birds to their first world championship since 1934.

Dick Wakefield has batted .318 against the Yankees this year.

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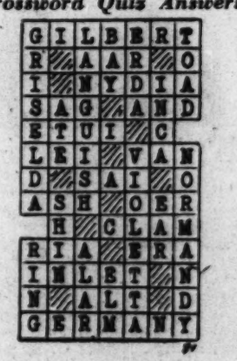

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32-36 COMMERCIAL ST., LEEDS 1.
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Telephone 27297

Misses Walker
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
(Over 30 years' experience)
—Perfection in Permanent Waves—
1, LANDS LANE, LEEDS
Tel.: 29084—2 lines
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LIMITED
HIGH CLASS
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Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
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ENGLAND (Continued)

MANCHESTER (Continued)

J. & J. SHAW LTD.
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We are open to purchase for cash Modern Furniture and Carpets of good quality and in good condition.
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Exclusive Fashions
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DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.
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SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

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Large Stock of Pre-war Coatings for LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
Moult House, Moult St., Manchester, 2
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long before Autumn Leaf
See the early collection now at
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52, Shields Road West
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BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
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Central Station, Newcastle

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for
EFFICIENCY and ECONOMY
WOODBINE LAUNDRY
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MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
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MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS' BABIES'
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Also
TOYS, JEWELLERY, COSMETICS HAND BAGS AND FANCY GOODS and Now
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STEWART & STEWART
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FOR COMPLETE OVERHAUL, REPAIRS & ACCESSORIES

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ENGLAND

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Highest Quality and Efficient Service
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THE CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS

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HAGENBACHS
Are at Your Service
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47 Years' Experience in
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
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PRINTERS PAPER MERCHANTS MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
Wilson Patrick & Co
ST. VINCENT STATIONERY WORKS GLASGOW, C.2

COUPAR FURS
Attractive and Original Styles in
Coats, Capes, Wraps, and Stoles
In All Furs
241, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Phone 2389 Douglas

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

A. McVEY
Millinery, Coats, Gowns, and Two-Piece Suits.
Distinctive and Original Styles at Moderate Prices
701, Pollokshaws Road, S. 1
Phone Pollock 1437

FLORENCE GORDON
297, Sauchiehall Street, C. 2.
is now showing
BLOUSES and JUMPERS
to be worn with the New Tailored Suits

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
Classical and Popular
Complete Stocks of All Makes
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226/230 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Also at 141/143 High Street, AYR. 5, Gilmour Street, PAISLEY

QUALITY FURNITURE SPECIALISTS
Good Carpets, Good Fabrics, Good Furniture
Are still obtainable.
Removals and Storage Arranged.
MUIR SIMPSONS LTD.
309, Sauchiehall Street.

ANTHONETTE
303, Byres Road
MILLINERY and DRESSES
Expert Advice in All Branches
Hats and Dresses Remodelled
A TRIAL SOLICITED

JOINER for WORK HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone BELL 1616
J. W. BLACK
64 RHYMER ST. GLASGOW

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

CLARKE & BUCHAN LTD.
For Tailored Frocks
Made to Measure
206, Sauchiehall Street, C. 2

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Just for Fun

By Sergeant Pilchock

"If it was a man up there he would have been DRAFTED by now."

In Lighter Vein

Close Schedule

A northern passenger on a small Mississippi River steamboat in the deep South was considerably perturbed when he heard the captain say his craft would be delayed some four or five hours, pending arrival of some expected cargo. He sought out the officer and expressed his regret that the craft would be late in arriving at New Orleans.

"Late?" said the captain. "Why I reckon we'll get in 'bout on time."

"But I just heard you say we'd be delayed here for four or five hours."

"Shucks," said the placid riverman, "we don't run on a schedule as close as all that."—Southern Literary Messenger.

It Should Work Both Ways

A housewife instructing a new and inexperienced maid, pointed out the bell pull in the drawing room and explained to her that when she rang the maid was to immediately respond to the summons. Later in the day, when the housewife was upstairs, the maid appeared and petulantly asked, "Mrs. Smith, why didn't you come? I rang that bell for you."

Letters:

Ad Infinitum

Montclair, N. J.

You will be probably interested in the following "war job":

A professor of English at the Montclair State Teachers College has been filling in his spare time this summer as a gate-keeper at a railroad crossing, and the spare time on that job has been devoted to the writing of a book.

Mrs. E. G. H.

Lend-Lease

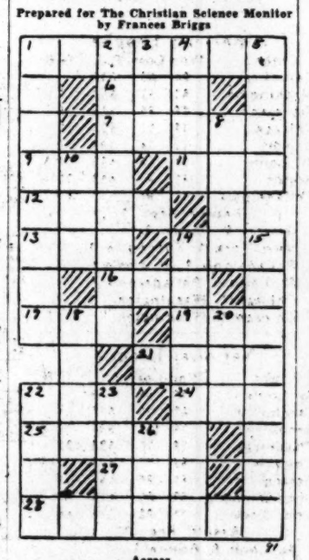
Kent, Ohio

A neighbor complained to my wife: "I don't see why we have to feed China, Europe, and the rest of the world when we don't have enough food for ourselves." With a kindly Scotch accent came this reply: "Now Mrs. X, if my family had no food, you would be the first person in here to help us."

H. R. N.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote of General John and Private James?
6—Swiss River.
7—Who weaves and sells garlands of flowers in "Last Days of Pompeii"?
9—To sink in the middle.
11—Conjunction.
12—Case for small articles is what?
13—Hawaiian garland.
14—Front of an army is called what?
16—What is a monkey of South America?
17—What tree is prominent in Norse mythology?
19—Over (poetic).
21—A quahog is what?
22—Greek.
24—Epoch.
25—What is a waterway into a sea, lake, or river?
27—High in pitch.
28—What country is scene of a part of opera "Mignon"?

Down

1—Who is the patient heroine of a Boccaccio tale?
3—What is heroine's surname in Sheridan's "The Rivals"?
3—A hound is said to do what?
4—Who is one of goddesses in Wagner's "Das Rheingold"?
5—What is an insect-eating amphibian?
8—What Indians settled Cuzco valley, Peru (sing.)?
10—Devoured.
14—Who is heroine of "La Traviata"?
15—What was an ancient duchy and later a province of France, bordering on English Channel?
18—What is the front part of the leg below the knee?
20—Organ of hearing.
22—What does Lionel give to Plunkett to present to queen in opera "Martha"?
23—Pertaining to the shoulder.
26—Shade tree.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Refrigerator Trays Can Eject Ice Cubes Automatically?

Like many inventions simple in nature it seems something of a wonder that no one thought of doing it long before, but it is now possible (or would be, if it were not for the high priorities on the metals concerned) to make ice-compartment refrigerator trays from which ice cubes pop out without coaxing.

Ordinary metal trays contract on cooling, with the result that the cup in which the cube is formed shrinks to grip the ice tenaciously. Thomas Barish, of Jamestown, N. Y., however, has been issued a patent on an ice tray the sides of whose cups draw away from the ice as it freezes.

This is contrived by making the cups with corrugated sloping sides (like the paper cups used in baking cup cakes) composed of two different metals.

One metal contracts more as the temperature drops than the other does. The cup as a whole is made of the less contractile metal, and strips of the other metal overlay the bulges on the corrugations. As a result, the dropping temperature has a tendency to smooth out the wrinkles in the sides of the cup, increasing the container's capacity. Thus, instead of shrinking and gripping the ice, the corrugated sides become actually extended and draw away from the frozen cube.

Furthermore, the bottom of the cup is concave, bulging downward. It, too, is composed of two metals, the one that contracts most being on the outside. The falling temperature causes the bottom to flatten out, or even to become convex, tending to lift the newly formed cube even farther from the cup's sloping sides.

It is claimed that the latter action can be made so strong as to pop the ice cube out of the cup like a jack-in-the-box.

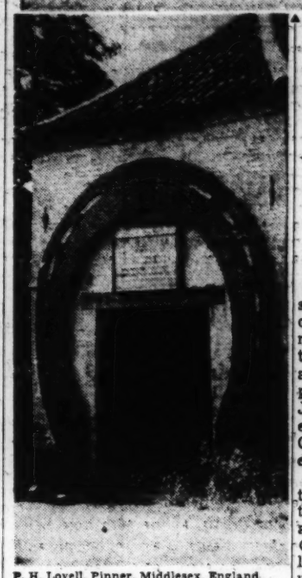
The use of bimetallic strips or plates has long been familiar in certain types of thermostats, which open and close electric circuits as they bend or warp with temperature changes.

W. P. Keasbey

Protecting Forests

Over 185,000 trained wartime volunteer forest fire fighters are now organized to help protect American forests from fall fires.

Camera Club

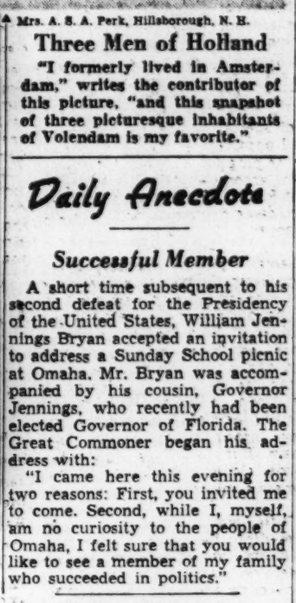


P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, England.

Back in Limelight

Sharply curtailed automobile traffic has brought the blacksmith back into his own. This little shop, prominently advertising its purpose, was snapped at Carleton-on-Trent, Nottingham.

In a single day of heavy firing an infantry division may use 542 tons of ammunition.



Mrs. A. S. A. Perk, Hillsborough, N. H.

Three Men of Holland

"I formerly lived in Amsterdam," writes the contributor of this picture, "and this snapshot of three picturesque inhabitants of Volendam is my favorite."

Daily Anecdote

Successful Member

A short time subsequent to his second defeat for the Presidency of the United States, William Jennings Bryan accepted an invitation to address a Sunday School picnic at Omaha. Mr. Bryan was accompanied by his cousin, Governor Jennings, who recently had been elected Governor of Florida. The Great Commoner began his address with:

"I came here this evening for two reasons: First, you invited me to come. Second, while I, myself, am no curiosity to the people of Omaha, I felt sure that you would like to see a member of my family who succeeded in politics."

Flying Gardeners

Perhaps the most unique Victory Gardens were those maintained by stewardesses on the United Air Lines route between Vancouver, B. C., and San Diego. The girls operated a chain of gardens between these points. Frequent stopovers gave them the opportunity to cultivate and also to harvest their crops.

"They Shall Have Music"

Willits, Calif.

Not long ago a family of five in an outlying district were able to furnish very creditable music for practically any occasion — and moreover were always glad to do so—for mother, father, daughter and two sons were each proficient on several instruments. But now that the two sons are in the Navy and the daughter in Australia, the instruments, except for the piano, were being sadly neglected.

Then the parents learned from a casual remark dropped by a visiting niece that her neighbor's four children, quite gifted musically, were sadly handicapped because it was practically impossible for them to secure the instruments they had planned to master, due to the present scarcity and the conversion of the manufacturing plants to war industries.

When the niece was ready to leave, she was surprised to be taken to town (to the bus line) in the farm truck instead of the family car. On the truck were four sizeable packing cases. To her amazement she noticed they were addressed to her and marked for shipment by express.

"We want to loan them to your neighbor's children until they can get instruments of their own, or at least until our own brood comes back," her aunt said. "From what you've said, we are sure they will take care of the instruments and make good use of them until it is time to return them.

A Verse for Today . . .

We have seen this day that God doth talk with man.—DEUT. 5:24

NEWS ITEM — THE GOVERNMENT HAS DEVELOPED A GADGET TO KEEP GIRLS' SLIPS FROM CREEPING UP & MEN'S SHIRT TAILS IN.

FROM MY OBSERVATION I DIDN'T THINK THEY WORE SLIPS ANYMORE
AND WE JUST START A CRAZE OF WEARING SHIRT TAILS OUT
WHILE THEY'RE ABOUT IT I WISH THEY'D INVENT A GADGET TO KEEP SOCKS UP AND SHOE LACES TIED
THIS, MADAME, IS OUR GADGET TO KEEP SLIPS FROM CREEPING UP
BUT I WANT SOMETHING TO TELL ME WHEN MINE HANGS DOWN

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Amateur Barber* By LE PELLEY

LET'S CLEAN THE PANTRY AND SURPRISE MOTHER
WHAT'S THIS FLY PAPER DOING UP HERE ?
TAKE IT DOWN... LET'S GET STARTED
UGH
OOOPS... I'm SORRY, POP...
PLOP
GOOD-NIGHT !! BE CAREFUL, WILL YOU ?! I'VE GOT LITTLE ENOUGH HAIR AS IT IS !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*The Mind Reader* By RODGERS

"Well, I suppose Sponge will turn up at supper time," I told T.W. And then I excused myself-
"I have something I want to check up on," I told him-
"Don't bother, T.W. wagged, "I've already checked. It's still there and it opens tomorrow."
Now how did he know I was thinking about the Boss's school?

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Sentence With Two Subjects* By THE HAGERS

Judge Homer Baldpate likes to tease. "Caught speeding, eh! Your license, please."
Miss Lilly, trembling, searched her purse. Her troubles grew—from bad to worse.
"It's in my other bag," she said. Judge Baldpate frowned, and shook his head.
"For two weeks you can't drive," said he. "But Waddles your chauffeur may be."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Faith—and Works

In Washington today the alternatives of a long or of a short war are, in effect, being placed before the American people. The 200 industrial, labor and newspaper leaders who have been invited to the War Department's Pentagon are being told that while the tide of battle has obviously turned, the remaining steps in the march to victory can be very costly; that all the Nation's energies need to be focused on the all-out push, that this is decidedly not the moment to relax.

The War Department has undertaken a job in civilian morale that seemed a little more difficult a few weeks ago when this meeting was projected and when the slogan was "Turkey in Rome, Christmas at home." Today the news comes of bayonet-to-bayonet fighting both in the hills that guard the plain of Naples and at the east bank of the Dnieper bend. There is no need to amplify those words. All who read them in their daily papers know the price some men of our community are paying for the freeing and protection of their families and neighbors, and, as we fervently hope, a better world. None but the craven in heart could deny them fullest support now.

As the ring tightens against the aggressor nations, it may be that their threshings to avoid unconditional capitulation will become more violent. The information from Military Intelligence that air strength of Germany and Japan, especially in fighters, is growing both quantitatively and qualitatively, and the résumé of available men and material given on the Axis side, all tend to bolster the Army's considered statement that the cost may mount. However, this is not inevitable and should not be accepted as such.

Mr. Churchill has repeatedly condemned the dull Allied leadership in 1914 to 1918 that saw no other course than blunt, sanguinary frontal assaults, and uninspired Grant-like pounding and overwhelming by weight of men and material. Allied leadership twenty years ago was, to say the least, not brilliant.

But Allied peoples should not accept any patently erroneous suggestion that all the good generalship is on the wrong side; and that deft, low-casualty maneuvers that win points and leave the enemy helpless—such as the Nazi thrust into France in 1940—are impossible for the United Nations.

We have a right to expect good outcomes and even examples of Dunkirk-like protection. But it is only common sense to back these expectations with every possible ounce of preparation that can be mustered. That's the home-front job today. This is the moment for action. Produce the planes, the ships, the war goods. Buy the bonds, work at the volunteer jobs. Let us surge forward confidently all down the line!

In Ten Easy Lessons

No one need consult Dr. Gallup to know what Americans are thinking this Fall. All he has to do is to run through the catalogues of Winter courses, and the secret is out.

According to that index, Americans are not only concerned with the wartime needs of today, but they have a keen eye for the postwar tomorrow.

Lights will burn long and late in many a classroom as grown-up students find out how to repair the faucet now that the plumber is in Italy, how to keep warm this Winter, how to make the children's clothes now that the dressmaker is stitching up bombers, how to forecast the weather by eye now that it's a military secret, or how to become a foreman in your war plant in ten easy lessons.

Courses in how to keep the home fires burning seem to be particularly numerous and popular, with many classes in heating, fuel saving, and such high-sounding subjects as "anthracite stoker engineering," which we suspect may possibly have some relation to the harnessing the furnace to the coal bin.

Laugh if you will, but Americans are in earnest about their courses. The needs of the moment have not obscured the horizons of tomorrow and hundreds of students are attending classes in Chinese, Russian, Portuguese, Japanese, Spanish, and Italian. They are studying the politics and customs of many lands. They are interested in things pertaining to South America. "After the war, I'm going to travel," vows many a student.

See what we mean? There's more in this commendable American habit of taking a course than meets the casual eye.

Foggia and Emden

Since July one of the Allies' main objectives in Italy has been Foggia. Heavy bombing raids, in which even Liberators from the Middle East were used, struck repeatedly at the web of rail lines and airfields centering in this town on the back of Italy's ankle. Now the British Eighth Army has taken it, and some of its military advantages ought soon to accrue to the Allies.

First should be the flanking pressure it affords on German forces still opposing General Clark's Fifth Army around Naples. If that pressure cannot be immediately exerted via the railway to Salerno, it will be felt through Foggia airfields as soon as they can be restored for use. Foggia can easily become the key to Allied air mastery in southern and central Italy. Planes based there can cover operations in Yugoslavia, and against all the supply lines from southern Germany.

What can be done from such an air base had brilliant illustration in the American raid on Emden from British bases. By attaching extra gas tanks to Thunderbolts they were enabled to give fighter cover to Fortresses all the way to a target 300 miles from base. This is a combination for which the Nazis must find an answer if they hope to give any protection to their ground forces and supplies. It could blast out not only a beachhead for a second front, but a road right into Germany. It is a combination that can probably be duplicated in Italy with Lightnings and Liberators. When it is, Allied air power ought to repeat in Italy the story of Tunisia and Sicily.

Labor and a Free Press

Since National Newspaper Week begins Friday, this might be an appropriate occasion to mention the recent effort on the part of a group of earnest but misguided American citizens to throttle one section of the metropolitan press and to prevent the free expression of opinion by a well-known writer for the newspapers. We refer to Westbrook Pegler—and it should be stated at the outset that we hold no brief for this pungent pusher of an acid-filled fountain pen nor for his product. Admittedly he has done much to expose certain unsavory characters holding key positions in labor's ranks, but we could wish that this interpreter of goons would not persist in trying also to interpret international affairs.

Still, liked or disliked, Mr. Pegler continues to have the right to express his views and to make his reports, and the New York World-Telegram, which pays his salary, and the United Features Syndicate, which augments it, have the right to publish those views as long as the United States Constitution stands. Hence, when 2,000 picketers and other representatives of the National Maritime Union attempt to intimidate the World-Telegram and its customers and demand that Mr. Pegler's typewriter cease its (to them) irritating clatter, they are seeking to nullify the first article of the Bill of Rights and at the same time ignore one of the Four Freedoms.

Moneyed interests, big advertisers, have in the past attempted to suppress news and choke off editorial opinion, but they have usually sought to exert their unholy influence through devious channels. This labor union openly demands that the press be made subservient to it.

"If you don't remove this guy," one of the union's leaders told the newspaper's executive editor, "you'll have more than picket lines around this office."

A free press is essential to democracy. It is essential to free labor and to the success of the union movement. American workingmen should be the first to recognize this and to defend rather than seek to abrogate this guaranteed liberty.

Personally, we don't see how Tarzan came to make that blunder of letting Adolf get away, back there six or eight weeks ago, when he had the bounder at his mercy. Can't get the boys home by Christmas that way.

An inventor out West wants to harness the 100-pounds-a-bite power of our stenographic gum-chewers. And then, can't the residue be utilized in some manner by the tire industry?

We still think the WIVES (Women In Very Essential Service) are doing a grand job, but if more war plants can arrange part-time work, they can be still more useful.

Quick Dividends

Our Readers Say—

Pertinent excerpts from letters To The Christian Science Monitor

Friendly Gesture to China

Your glowing editorial recently on the Chinese Exclusion Act has done much to inform the American public of this outmoded, unjust, and unfair law.

On October 10—Double Ten Day—the Chinese celebrate, as you know, their Fourth of July, the founding in 1911 of the Chinese Republic. If on or before this important date in Chinese history, Congress would announce the repeal, there is no greater gesture of friendliness that our democracy could possibly make at this time to our ally, China.

Advocates of the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act are not calling for an open door to immigration. The principle of limitation has been adopted by the American public. The quota law provides that the number of those to be admitted shall be in ratio to those of the same nationality here in 1890. The Chinese should be on the same proportionate basis as the Europeans, recognized as equals, and not excluded because of race. The number to be admitted from China after the war would be small—estimated at 107. The admission of such a negligible number could scarcely affect the social or economic life of this country.

CARL GLICK, Chairman,
New York Committee to Honor China

A Successful Venture

The Yale School of Alcohol Studies, now a permanent part of the University, has been a most significant and successful venture. Dr. Jellinek, Director of the School, certainly has my congratulations on his foresight and vision. He has been justified in his faith. There were many to prophesy failure, who were sure that it could not be done. It may prove to have been the beginning of a movement that will make America conscious of how vast and complex and serious a problem the alcohol problem really is.

The School has afforded those of us who composed its student body an opportunity to hear the foremost men in America who are related to important phases of the alcohol problem. We heard all different sides of the question, of some of which we were little aware. New facts are available. Allied Youth proposes to make the most of the opportunities which this School has opened to it.

W. ROY BREG, Executive Secretary,
Washington Allied Youth, Inc.

Watermelon in N. E.

It is plain to see that whoever wrote the watermelon story in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor does not know his melons. Watermelons are successfully grown in New England, but you must plant the earlier varieties. Last year I picked a fine ripe melon on August 9 and this year, August 16. I have also learned a simple way to tell when they are ripe. There is a small tendril at the base of the stem. When that is brown, the melon is ripe. I have never known this method to fail.

I have grown watermelons in Massachusetts for 48 years. Only once have they failed to mature. Once having eaten a vine-ripened watermelon, there is little appetite for those picked green. E. A. WRIGHT
Chelsea, Mass.

"Ambitious Watermelons"

When reading your editorial on "Ambitious Watermelons," I was reminded of my childhood experience. We were living on Cape Cod, in Massachusetts. Dad always planted a garden and among the seeds were watermelon seeds. Each year we were eager for the time for them to be ripe—they all did ripen. One year, Mamma wished they could last a little longer, so some of the best ones were picked from the vines and stored in the cellar. One good-sized one was cut at Thanksgiving time, and we all enjoyed it. It was sweet and juicy.

These melon seeds were planted each year between 1875 and 1881. M. E. B.
Concord, N. H.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Detroit Wants to Forget

The Wide Horizon

By Ralph Cessna

DETROIT

The physical violence which flared up out of long-smoldering racial unrest in Detroit last June has subsided. Most of the broken windows are mended. Overturned or burned automobiles have been hauled away to repair shops or junk yards. Jail and prison sentences have been meted out to scores.

But Detroit hasn't solved its racial problem. One finds here today no reason for assurance that it won't happen again.

That's really the important thing about the situation. It isn't so important precisely who or which side struck the first blow. Overmuch attention has been given to this question, the full answer to which is hid in a cloud of contradictory and unrelated incidents over a period long preceding those events of June 21 and 22.

The important thing, or things, are (1) Whether the real underlying causes have been recognized; (2) Whether adequate steps have been taken or planned to remove or neutralize those causes.

One cannot judge an entire community as large as Detroit. And as a matter of fact, this isn't an isolated Detroit problem; so whatever judgment might be rendered would apply to many communities where races mix.

But we can note by way of factual analysis the absence of certain conditions which might contribute to stronger positive action toward solution of this problem.

* * *

There is at once in Detroit today paradoxically an indefinable tenseness in the air, and an almost studied effort to "forget it."

Negroes, while not openly defiant, are notably free and expansive, showing little care to avoid new trouble. Among many of the white people the attitude might be epitomized in the comment of one approached on the subject, "Oh, why bring that up?" he asked. "It's all over now, isn't it?"

Much has been done to determine the immediate blame for the riot. A Governor's Committee, after an apparently fair and complete study, reported, in effect, that Negroes were responsible for setting off the spark. But besides this Governor's Committee, and a Mayor's bi-racial committee which continues to function in the interests of both punishment and correction, there is no attempt in Detroit today on an organized and effective scale, to dig deeply into the causes of racial trouble and suggest long-range, wide-scale solutions.

Reflected here in Detroit, many observers agree, is an atmosphere which is probably not uncommon throughout the country. It is illustrated in a conversation I had with a representative of organized business.

"Everybody here has known," he said, "not suspected, but known, for three years, that we were going to have trouble over the race question."

"Then why didn't you do something about it?" I asked.

"Because," he replied, "we figured the police could handle it all right."

Merely to sit by and take no corrective steps, with race trouble brewing, on the assumption that the police would keep it under control, is to overlook entirely the need, even the possibility, of preventing such race trouble.

* * *

A very elemental thing apparently is needed, merely a recognition of the existence of a continuing problem, of which that riot was but a passing symptom, and of the need for positive curative action.

The riot is a painful subject, understandably. And if its causes had been removed and there were reasonable assurance that similar trouble would never recur, there would be justification for a tendency to consider it a dead issue. Yet the situation in Detroit today is not even as stable as it was before the riot, when folks "knew there would be trouble." To recognize that fact is not to incite trouble, but to take a first step toward action to prevent it.

What can be done? Most liberal remedies include: provision of adequate, sanitary, and reasonably-priced housing facilities, adequate recreational facilities, greater economic security, and elimination of racial discrimination through education.

Is Mr. Roosevelt's Eye on Congress?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

What is going on in Washington is that President Roosevelt is letting the New Dealers drop out, and he is replacing them with conservatives or, more particularly, with men whose influence and prestige is high with Congress.

Why is he doing it? The most obvious interpretation is that he is intent on building up good will in Congress. The speculation as to why he is trying to build and accumulate this good will takes us into the field of postwar problems.

In the past 12 months or so the face of Washington, insofar as the heads of big war agencies goes, has undergone an extraordinary change. It would take too long to go over in detail the list of New Dealers, liberals, radicals, and reformers who have dropped out of the Administration. They have been under fire from the conservative Republicans and the conservative Democrats for the past half dozen years. What has happened, as you look back over the past year is that Mr. Roosevelt has, in effect, withdrawn his aggressive support for them, and without this they have been knocked off, one after another. The fate of Leon Henderson is a good example. At the present time, Congressman Eugene Cox (D) of Georgia is out gunning for men like Clifford Durr of the Federal Communications Commission. Milo Perkins is gone, Vice-President Wallace is out of the Board of Economic Warfare. It would be easy to mention a great many more.

This development fits into an important pattern of wartime Washington. Mr. Roosevelt is centering his attention on winning the war; that comes first of all. He has not the energy perhaps, if he wanted to, to keep up the fight for domestic social objectives which is characteristically known as New Dealism while pushing the war forward. But in addition to that, there is some evidence that Mr. Roosevelt would not do this at this time, if he could.

Many Roosevelt-haters believe that the President has deliberately set out to "destroy the capitalistic system" and they point to instances to maintain their argument. But the truer picture seems to be, at least to this observer, that Mr. Roosevelt has never had any well thought out and profound economic philosophy that fits into one integrated purpose. He has been under attack, significantly enough, both from the followers of Karl Marx and of Adam Smith. There has always been an opportunistic flavor about the New Deal, and many of its steps were conflicting.

Whether or not this interpretation is accepted, it will be generally agreed that Mr. Roosevelt has a greater resiliency than most Presidents in changing his approach, and that at the present time a very definite change has occurred in the type of men whom he has picked for important jobs.

In the row between Cordell Hull and Sumner Welles, for example, Mr. Roosevelt supported Hull, whose prestige with the bloc of Southern Democratic Senators is enormous. To replace Welles he has just picked Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., so far from being a New Dealer-type that he is but lately chairman of United States Steel. Few men have found a more sympathetic reception in Congressional hearings, and Mr. Stettinius, like Nelson A. Rockefeller, scion of the famous oil family, has been able to get about whatever legislation or appropriations he asked.

Take the row between Jesse Jones and Vice-President Wallace. The Vice-President has been, and is, affectionately regarded by the President. (In the same way Sumner Welles has been a personal favorite of the President's and Mrs. Roosevelt.) But who won out in the fight? Jesse Jones. Mr. Roosevelt so reorganized the Board of Economic Warfare that Milo Perkins, who saw eye-to-eye with Wallace, left the Government altogether, and Mr. Wallace was pushed back into his formal role as Vice-President.

Do all these incidents fit into one pattern? The men who are the President's chief advisers now on domestic affairs, former Justice Jimmie Byrnes, former Justice Fred Vinson (both ex-members of Congress incidentally), and others are middle-of-the-road conservatives. They are men whose appeal to Congress is particularly strong. The evidence all seems to point one way.

It is my belief that Mr. Roosevelt is thinking about postwar matters. He remembers that Woodrow Wilson won World War One and lost the peace. He lost it because he lost congressional support. The evidence points, I think, to a deliberate effort to prevent that from happening again. Mr. Roosevelt is trying to win his postwar peace treaty battle in the Senate now.

Should Commentators Have Opinions?

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

A tempest in a microphone has been raging for several weeks. Columbia Broadcasting System has parted with one of its prominent news analysts, Cecil Brown, over newly enunciated rules restricting the commentator's ability to broadcast his own opinions. H. V. Kaltenborn, a former CBS commentator, has also attacked the rules, and the newspaper PM speaks up from the left wing to suspect the worst in CBS's action.

Speaking as an outsider, let us say at once that to us CBS's new rules make sense but will be very difficult to apply since the line between opinion and interpretation is so fine. What is more important is the fact that power exists, as CBS intimates, in the hands of a small group of men to rock American public opinion to its very foundations. It is amazing that this power has not been realized by the public generally.

Here is the situation: the American air is monopolized by four national networks, their number is unlikely to increase, and behind them stand a great number of individual local stations—limited, however, by the fact that there are only a certain number of broadcasting frequencies available. These stations and networks devote most of their time to "entertainment" programs. In addition, they seek to inform and serve the public in three ways: through news reporting or straight educational matter; through programs of controversy, such as forums and speeches by one side or another of an issue, and through news commentators.

The question of freedom of speech relating to these few networks and stations is extremely acute. The Federal Communications Commission exercises supervision over them, and yet supporters of free speech surely do not want governmental supervision of the content of their radio news or interpretation. The radio, as a form of publication, ought to be as free in its news and opinions as is the press. Of course, under the circumstances, it is not nearly so free. And the restrictions as applied are not necessarily protective of the public interest.

Paul White, director of news broadcasts for CBS, points out, in explaining his new rules against opinionated news analysis, that greater freedom of speech can be expected in practice on newspapers and magazines than should prevail on the air. Theoretically, new newspapers could be started by anybody with the money. Radio broadcasting is limited by mechanical conditions.

Thus, says Mr. White, radio should permit controversy only by outside speakers, its own commentators should be "objective," radio should have no editorial policy.

"Actually," he says, "freedom of speech on the radio would be menaced if a small group of men, some thirty or forty news analysts who have nationwide audiences and regular broadcasting periods, . . . take advantage of their 'preferred position' and become pulpiteers . . ."

In point of fact, these thirty or forty news analysts—it is amazing to think that so much power is held by so few—do exert a tremendous influence. And however scrupulously some of them try to apply Mr. White's rules for objectivity, their points of view are bound to influence what they say. Complete objectivity is a myth on vital issues, at best it is a matter of degree.

Already, the commentators have been tremendously one-sided. We can all easily remember several commentators who were visibly and effectively "interventionist" before Pearl Harbor. Who can name a prominent isolationist commentator?

In short, nothing but incidental circumstances have prevented the radio commentators from swaying the public even more gravely than they have done, and there is nothing in the statutes, nothing in the FCC, nothing in the circumstances which will prevent those "thirty or forty" in the future from sweeping popular opinion in one direction or another. Paul White's rules may be changed by CBS at any time. Do we want FCC enforcing editorial policies on radio? Certainly not. But we have in radio a force of enormous power, we have a bear by the tail, and he is as likely to take us down the hill as he is up.

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